

Irish election swing may affect relations with Britain

Irish Government fell last night when Mr Liam Cosgrave conceded defeat in the general election. The transfer of power might significantly affect Anglo-Irish relations and have repercussions in Ulster.

Mr Cosgrave concedes defeat

Mr Liam Cosgrave, leader of the Fianna Fail, conceded defeat in the general election last night, saying that the transfer of power to the Labour Government would significantly affect Anglo-Irish relations and have repercussions in Ulster.

The final result in the 148-seat Dail will depend on whether the large swing in votes will amount to extra seats for Fianna Fail. Early indications in important Dublin constituencies pointed to the possibility of Fianna Fail's returning two members in several new three-seat constituencies. Unemployment had been running high in the area and played an important part in the result.

The early results also demonstrated clearly that Irish voters had not reacted to the serious doubts raised by the coalition during the campaign about the opposition's alleged untrustworthiness on security policy.

Much of that criticism had been directed against Mr Charles Haughey, who returned to the opposition from bench two years ago as health spokesman after his dismissal during the 1970 arms scandal. He won a high vote in his Dublin constituency.

Mr Lynch repeatedly refused during the campaign to disclose what post he would give Mr Haughey in any Fianna Fail government, but he categorically rebuffed the many criticisms directed at his party's Northern Ireland policy. He pointed out that Fianna Fail had dealt effectively with the IRA threat during its last term of office.

In one of his closing campaign speeches, Mr Lynch said that ultimately he wanted Britain to disengage from Irish affairs, "but Fianna Fail are definitely not talking about a declaration of intent to withdraw from Ireland along the lines put forward by Provisional Sinn Féin, who want the British to set a specific date for withdrawing from the north."

He added: "Our demand is not necessarily a demand for a declaration of intent to withdraw within a specific period. There was no time limit set in our policy statement of 1975. This continues to be our attitude."

controlled Bann Affair's Administration Board. They included two liquor stores and a beerhall, a workshop and a community hall. All of the township's six schools were also set on fire.

Board offices were also stoned and fired in Kwanabuhla.

However, most of South Africa's other black townships were quiet after yesterday's anniversary of the start of the Soweto uprising. In Soweto itself, most people returned to work and police reported virtually no incidents. But schools remained deserted and only a few shops were open.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said that about 80 per cent of black workers from Soweto and Alexandra townships turned up to work today. Yesterday about 50 per cent of the labour force stayed at home.

There was virtually no sign of any police activity today and most of the police roadblocks in evidence during the previous two days had been removed. Police said they had only used



Off with the old, on with the new, Señor Suárez (left) presides over his Cabinet in Madrid before the reshuffle begins.

Señor Suárez trying for one-party government

From William Chislet Madrid, June 17

Señor Adolfo Suárez confirmed tonight in a television interview that King Juan Carlos had asked him to stay on as Prime Minister after his Democratic Centre Union had won the country's first general election in 41 years.

He said his ministers had offered their resignation at today's Cabinet meeting, the last of the present Government, and that he would now form a new government. He said that his party would be the main opposition in Parliament.

Using the broadcast to flex his party's political muscles, he said that municipal elections should be called by the end of the year—which he indicated he would win—and a fresh general election after a new constitution was drafted by the next parliament.

The results from Madrid were eagerly awaited. With only 67 per cent of the votes counted, the projection was the Centre had 12 of the 31 Congress seats, the Workers' Socialist Party (PSOE) 10, the Popular Alliance four, and the Popular Socialist

have 165 seats out of the 350 in the Chamber of Deputies; the Socialists 118, the Communists 20 and the neo-Francoists of the Popular Alliance 17. The rest will be divided among Basque and Catalan home rulers and the Popular Socialist Party.

Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the secretary-general of the Spanish Workers Socialist Party, who was interviewed after Señor Suárez, confirmed the impression that the next government will not be a coalition. He said that his party would be the main opposition in Parliament.

With 95 per cent of the votes counted, it is projected that the Democratic Centre Union will

coalition are stringent, including a total amnesty and the adoption of essential points on the party's economic programme. However, although Señor Suárez is most unlikely to offer them anything he will need their tacit support—unless of course the final results give him an absolute majority—in order to pass Bills through the new Parliament.

Señor Gonzalez, whose party is euphoric with its successes also criticized the political colouring of the 41 senators appointed by the King. "The Popular Alliance has more senators appointed by the King than that accorded it by 35 million Spaniards," he declared.

All of the elected deputies from the Basque Nationalist Party and the socialist parties in the Basque country are expected to go to Guernica, the traditional heart of the Basque country, on Sunday to swear allegiance to the old Basque rights. They will then go to St Jean de Luz in France to recognize formally the president of the autonomous government established in the civil war.

The PSOE's conditions for a Future of peseta, page 17

Mars probe furrows scientists' brows

By Alan Hamilton

Mars has been having a spell of typically English weather lately; but that intelligence has done nothing to help to clear up the mystery of the ploughed fields.

The areas of immaculate, champagne-standard furrowing were shown in some of the 12,000 photographs of the red planet sent back by the American Viking space probe between its launching in June last year and the recent arrival of a large bank of thick cloud. Members of the Viking team, reporting progress at a Royal Society lecture in London yesterday, confessed that they were puzzled.

Photographs of the Martian landscape taken by the orbiting spacecraft from a height of 1,500km and resembling extreme close-ups of the hide of a particularly pimply elephant, show the southern hemisphere of Mars to be heavily cratered like the Moon, and the northern hemisphere to be a vast plain with much sparser cratering.

Scientists are taking a close interest in the gullies and channels, which were once thought to be canals but which, it is now considered certain, were created by the action of water.

Dr Michael Carr, of the United States Geological Survey, said he had detected from the Viking photographs drainage systems, which he concluded had been caused by "early fluvial episodes" on Earth at Lord's and Wimbledon.

Dr Carr said that some of the channels were about 1km deep, suggesting enormous flows of water; other features of the terrain, too, suggested the passage of huge floods. Some of the drainage systems, however, showed little or no sign of erosion, suggesting that they were either recent or had been short-lived.

What the scientists cannot determine at present is whether such large quantities of water came from the surface of Mars as dry as dust, except for large ice caps at its poles. The theory carrying most weight is that water came from the condensation of steam and vapour emitted by the planet's many gigantic volcanoes.

Dr Carr also said there were grounds for believing that the apparently dry surface held large quantities of interstitial ice in the fissures and pores of the rock.

Even more puzzling is where all that water has gone. Clouds do develop in low-lying areas of the surface, but as Dr Carr admitted "it is a puzzle."

The Viking photographs have also shown hitherto unknown details of some of the largest volcanoes on Mars, some of which display lava flows running for 800km from the vent, causing speculation that the lava is of low viscosity. By plotting the number of subsequent craters on the rims of the volcanoes the scientists conclude that some have been active for at least 2,000 million years.

Viking is expected to continue taking pictures until December, a time span the scientists hope will enable them to detect any seasonal changes in the Martian weather.

While the Viking spacecraft has been taking black and white pictures in orbit, the landing craft has been sending back colour pictures from the surface, showing a chaotic redish-brown terrain, strewn with boulders.

blacks shot dead in S Africa

From Correspondent Cape Town, June 17

Three black men were shot dead, and 280 arrested in riots outside Uitenhage, Cape, today as they were burning houses belonging to white demonstrators for day.

Police said that the rioting and damage was linked to the town's house much of the for South Africa's try.

F. J. Bango, District Commissioner of Port Elizabeth, said that the rioting and damage was linked to the town's house much of the for South Africa's try.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said that about 80 per cent of black workers from Soweto and Alexandra townships turned up to work today. Yesterday about 50 per cent of the labour force stayed at home.

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Bonn and Paris stick to nuclear fuel deals

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, June 17

The West Germans and the French today delivered what looks like their final answer to President Carter's request that they should not export technology for the recycling of nuclear fuel.

At a summit meeting in Bonn President Giscard d'Estaing went out of his way to say that France totally agreed with it.

A French agreement to supply Pakistan with the same technology and plant is in limbo at present because of the political difficulties there, but the deal has not been abandoned. Mr Carter is just as firmly opposed to this pact.

Today's West German statement is thus to be seen as a definitive reply to the President, even though it takes the form of a statement by one government endorsed by the other, rather than a joint declaration.

As the French and German agreements are the only ones of their kind in existence, Mr Carter's appeal for reconsideration is, in effect, rejected.

The two leaders also decided to carry out a feasibility study on the construction of a medium-range, medium-capacity European airliner; hold consultations on combining nuclear energy and cooperation in aid for Africa, Middle East peace efforts and détente.

Delhi-Ottawa nuclear ties, page 5

Steel warning of social disorder if Tories win

By George Clark and Ronald Faux

In an attempt to help Mr Callaghan to bring Labour back-benchers into line behind the Liberal-Labour pact, Mr Steel, the Liberal leader, last night gave a warning of "the dire consequences of a new ultra-right wing Tory Government."

After warning the annual conference of the Scottish Liberal Party at Aviemore of the difficulty of getting any reasonable settlement with Labour over direct elections to the European Parliament and on devolution, he bluntly stated the alternative.

"In the autumn we shall either be fighting an election on the basis that the Labour Party has proved unable to govern in a purposeful and coherent way, or else we shall be sustaining a Government in office with an agreed programme which will include some Liberal content."

He obviously favoured a continued alliance with Labour.

Taking a severe view of the prospects if Labour did not unite on a joint programme, he said that the Conservatives might come to power with no policy to control inflation except by the use of unemployment. That could lead to social disorder fostered by the extreme left.

The Conservative Party had no policy on devolution, he said. "This could lead to the disintegration of the United Kingdom, encouraged by the nationalists."

"And it is none too fuzzy about its sloganizing on immigration and racial matters. This could lead to community friction, fostered by the Nazi sympathizers in the National Front."

Mr Steel's purpose was obviously to encourage the moderates in the Labour Party to take a stand against the leftward swing of the national executive and to defy the Labour Party Conference over direct elections to Europe.

Continued on page 2, col 1

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June 17—The army high command today said that a big attack on and that fighting was on.

The army claimed that troops had attacked of Mussurige in lace and had also advance into the

y, combined operators said tonight comment to make

Attorney General refuses to act over postal ban

By Craig Seton

Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, has rejected a request for legal action against postal workers who are blocking deliveries to the Grunwick Processing Laboratories in north London in defiance of their unions.

The Attorney General's office said yesterday the request from Grunwick's lawyers had been carefully considered. There was nothing to stop a private prosecution.

The most violent week in the 42-week strike at the Grunwick plant came to an end yesterday after two serious clashes between police and pickets.

Another 33 people were arrested, bringing the week's total to about 150.

More than 1,200 pickets and supporters of the strike and more than 300 police waited in Chapter Road, Willesden, for two coachloads of men and women who have continued working.

The first clash came when one coach tried to enter the factory through a rear entrance. More than 100 people blocked the way and fighting broke out. The coach passengers ran through the gates to a barrage of jeers.

Two hours later a second coach entered through the main gates and again fighting broke out. The coach was blocked as police tried to hold back pickets to make way for the vehicle. Two policemen and several other people were injured.

The dispute centres on the company's decision to dismiss Augustus, a complaint of poor pay and conditions. The Grunwick management rejected those allegations and denied they were anti-union.

The strikers joined the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, which is demanding recognition by the management.

During the week there have been allegations of police brutality and counterclaims of intimidation.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Wilford Gibson, of Scotland Yard, said yesterday that police would always assist organizers in peaceful picketing. "Where, however, the conduct of pickets goes beyond the bounds of accepted peaceful picketing and what is judged to be lawful the police have a clear duty to uphold the law and maintain order."

Photograph, page 2
Leading article, page 15

Another denial over report about Prince

A report that the engagement of the Prince of Wales and Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg is about to be announced was denied yesterday by a spokesman for the prince's father, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

The denial came after a firm rejection of the claim by Buckingham Palace on Thursday.

The report, in yesterday's Daily Express, said that a formal announcement would be made on Monday.

It was an engagement announcement which was strengthened by reports that the Grand Duke had called a press conference in Luxembourg for Monday, but the palace spokesman said that there had been a misunderstanding. There would be no such conference.

The Grand Duke was holding a reception for the press.

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retail prices rose only last month—the smallest rise since last July. The s down to 17.1 per cent

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lasting four days have the Oman island of the Arabian Sea. Almost and a BBC transmitter rdn down.

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edon elected

of the Southern League d into the Football: expense of Worthington

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Swiss brigadier is jailed for 18 years

Jean-Louis Jeanneret, a 67-year-old Swiss brigadier, was sentenced at Lausanne to 18 years' imprisonment and stripped of his rank for passing secret information to Soviet military attaches in the 1960s.

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Saffron Walden by-election

The Liberals are placing great emphasis on holding up their vote at the Saffron Walden by-election on July 7. The result will be viewed as a test of the popularity of the pact with Labour.

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Tennis finalists

The United States and Australia, will contest the final of the women's world tennis championship for the Federation Cup at Eastbourne today. In the semi-finals the United States beat South Africa and Australia easily defeated Britain.

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Dagenham dispute

A strike at Ford's Dagenham plant which began over the suspension of one man yesterday flared into a dispute which stopped all car production.

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Powell gibe: Mr Enoch Powell said that the Conservative Party, by its support for Britain's membership of the EEC and a directly elected European Parliament, was left in a nakedly anti-national position

Judges risk "outrage": The Court of Appeal decided to risk "outraging the public" to save the career of a Coldstream Guardsman jailed for a sexual attack on a girl. It substituted a six-month suspended sentence

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Gabriel Ronay on Kim Philby and the Russian master spy; George Hutchinson sends a signal to No 10

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English music for a jubilee month, reviewed by Joan Chiswell, Paul Griffiths, Max Harrison, William Mann and Stanley Sadie

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Cricketer: Australia 51 for one in first innings in Test; Racing: Ascot report and prospects; Tennis: Margaret Stone looks at a plan for the National Savings Movement to improve our understanding of money management; Francis Kinnaman on how to succeed in business by trying too hard

HOME NEWS

Nuclear fuel reprocessing plant handling under half its capacity
Windscale beset by technical difficulties

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Whitehaven

The nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria, is beset by technical snags, creating difficulties over the amount of low-level radioactive liquid wastes produced for discharge to the sea and reducing the efficiency of the plant in coping with the spent fuel coming from the first generation Magnox reactors of the electricity generating boards.

The plant is handling less than half its design capacity because it has to close for maintenance more frequently than was expected by its designers.

Some of the factors contributing to that state of affairs were explained by Mr Conningsby Allday, managing director of British Nuclear Fuels, under cross-examination yesterday by Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for Friends of the Earth, at the public inquiry at Whitehaven into plans for a new type of reprocessing plant to handle oxide fuel.

As a preliminary to examining arguments next week for the new type of oxide fuel plant, Mr Kidwell was trying to comprehend various figures produced about the performance of the reprocessing installation.

He could not understand how technical papers from BNFL claiming an ability to reprocess more than 2,000 tonnes a year of Magnox fuel, and apparently the information used by the Department of Energy to brief MPs recently on a Bill to provide money for expansion at Windscale, could be reconciled with the reality of a bottleneck that was getting worse.

In principle, Windscale should cope adequately with all the spent fuel arising from Magnox stations, giving about 1,370 tonnes a year for reprocessing.

In practice, over the past seven years the best performance has been to handle 1,171 tonnes in the year 1970-71; the worst was 589 tonnes in the year 1975-76, and last year 956 tonnes was processed.

Mr Allday attributed part of the difficulty to the handling of fuel elements in an increasingly corroded state. The elements were staying in reactors longer to yield a higher proportion of their energy for electricity generation, but the penalty came in the arrival for reprocessing of elements in a "poor" condition.

The effects of the backlog caused by the three-day week had still not been worked off, Mr Allday said. "We are struggling to keep up."

The difficulties with low-level radioactive waste involve caesium 137, which accumulates in storage and treatment waters and is dispersed as a dilute solution into the sea.

Fears that a £600m contract to reprocess waste nuclear fuel at Windscale from Japanese atomic power stations was in imminent danger of being lost were allayed by Mr Allday. There have been reports that the contract could go to the French.

Mr Allday told the inquiry into plans for this new type of oxide nuclear fuel reprocessing plant needed for the Japanese material, of an understanding between BNFL and its French counterpart, Cogema, with which BNFL is a partner in an Anglo-French-German organization called United Reprocessors.

He said the French were already sharing the contract with BNFL, with each company to reprocess 1,600 tonnes of Japanese fuel. The French would wait for the outcome of the Windscale inquiry before considering any further agreement with the Japanese.

An intergovernmental agreement between Britain and Japan will be necessary for a long-term contract to be accepted.

Mr Allday said the contract had to meet a commercial requirement for advanced payments to finance construction of an appropriate share of plant capacity and ensure full recovery of costs as actually incurred, plus an adequate profit margin for BNFL.

Radiation leak: A worker at Windscale may be suffering from radiation after wearing a contaminated overall four days ago, a spokesman for the plant said yesterday.

The case was one on a list of radiation leaks released to the Press Association. British Nuclear Fuels said: "The reason we have not told the public of these leaks is because they are all so trivial."

Exhaustive checks were being made and the man was undergoing medical tests. "If he wore the overall for his full eight-hour shift and he touched the sleeve, then there is a danger he could have had an excess dose of radioactivity," the spokesman said.

A second man, Reginald Dudley, aged 51, was found guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of double murder in the "torso" trial. He was found guilty of killing William Moseley and Michael Cornwell, members of the underworld, and was sentenced to life imprisonment on each count.

Also jailed for life on each count by Mr Justice Swanwick was Robert John Maynard, aged 46, who on Thursday was found guilty of both murders. The verdicts were by majorities. Mr Maynard, a jobbing jeweller, lived at Agar Grove, Camden, London.

Mr Dudley, of Stapleton Hall Road, Haringey, London, and Mr Maynard were told by the judge that he proposed to recommend to the Home Secretary that they should not be released for at least 15 years.

Mr Dudley's daughter, Kathleen, aged 25, of Holloway Road, Holloway, London, was found guilty of conspiring to cause grievous bodily harm to Mr Cornwell and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, suspended for two years.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty yesterday against Charles Edwin Clark, aged 52, a grocer, of Havelock Road, Upper Holloway, London, on charges of conspiring to cause grievous bodily harm to Mr Moseley and Mr Cornwell. He was jailed for two years on each count. The sentences to run consecutively.

Mr Moseley, aged 36, disappeared in 1974. He was tortured and murdered and his dismembered body was dumped in the Thames. Mr Cornwell, friend of Mr Moseley, was found by a schoolboy in 1975 buried in a Hertfordshire wood. He had been shot through the head.

The jury unanimously cleared Mr Maynard's brother, Ernest, aged 39, a driver, of Woodstock Road, Finsbury Park, London, of conspiring to cause grievous bodily harm to Mr Moseley.

George Thomas Spencer, aged 25, a shopkeeper, of Haverhill Road, London, was found not guilty of murdering Mr Moseley and causing him grievous bodily harm and was discharged.

Two men get 'life' for torso case murders

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The regeneration of Britain's inner cities will not be achieved unless the inhabitants actively want it. Mr Barnett, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, told an audience of town planners yesterday.

Addressing the conference of the Royal Town Planning Institute at Chester, he said that in the past professional planners and politicians had been much too authoritarian. There was a need for more public consultation, not just because people would protest but because they might frustrate the planners as well.

Little progress could be expected unless and until the people were carried along in the shaping and implementation of policies.

Any organizational structure could be imposed and planners could be highly trained, but the renewal of old industrial towns and the regeneration of the inner cities would not happen unless the inhabitants wanted it, knew what they wanted, and had some idea of how it could be achieved and how they could contribute to its achievement.

Planners told they are too authoritarian

Mr Barnett said the planners should be more sensitive. After a period of "no-growth" we should be planning for "growth" and more active. The signs were that those communities tended to be more demanding and more articulate in expressing their demands. "There is a lot of healthy and suspicion about the all the efforts and public consultation given to planning proposals," he said.

Mr John Boynton, president of the Institute, said that planning authorities might be afraid to allow the changes that should form part of any dynamic society because of the success of protesters against planning proposals.

Public participation could be a powerful delaying factor in decision taking, and the public did not react clearly or uniformly to broad strategic issues. They were at their best when asked to choose between local options, or when a strategic choice had clear local significance.

"My main reason for accepting the continuing need for public participation is that it educates the planners who carry it out," Mr Boynton said.

Wet June revives a favourite pastime

By Robin Young

While Britons have quick reverted to their favourite summer preoccupation, a planning about the weather, word from the Meteorological Office is: "It's not as bad as it seems."

True, London had almost average rainfall for the whole month in just two nights, the beginning of the week, the sun was not sighted on the capital yesterday; there is nothing exceptional about that.

In June, 1972, it rained almost every day. June 1977 saw a spontaneous heavy downpour on the evening of June 17 to Thursday evening. June 1977 had provided 2.4in of rain in London, compared with monthly average of 1.85in; the Meteorological Office in that it was last year's dry June rather than this year's wet June was the truly remarkable exception to the rule.

And we in London should be too parched. The no wetter has had quite nice weather lately.

It may feel cold, but June 28 1975, the maximum temperature was no better than we got yesterday. June 11 remained cold until the end of the last year, when it broke temperatures rose and had stood for two centuries did not begin to get proper warm until June 6. Temperatures of 73°F on June 3 of last year are already dim in popular memory. The hope, for any recollection of the same time last year, the weather was almost equally invisible.

For the past five years have been relatively, or at least, not too hot. It was cloudy all day on June 16, and 19 last year, too.

Foreign visitors are unimpressed.

The British Resorts Association have a weather conference this week in Ebourne, in weather that town's tourist information centre describes as "fair miserable".

The advance booking series is down per cent less than last year. There are no down at the seafront putting, no tennis, no badminton, no football.

Blackpool pokes itself out against the weather, with a weather forecast for 16.00, the Tower alone. This year, paradoxically, it has found itself topping the sunniest league.

Art world accepts Fragonard

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

It was generally accepted in the art world yesterday that Mr David Carritt was correct in recognizing that a painting described as "The Toilet of Venus" by Carl van Loo was in fact "The Toilet of Psyche" by Fragonard.

As reported in *The Times* yesterday he paid £8,000 for the probably wrongly catalogued painting which, as a Fragonard, is worth much more.

His art market colleagues were, however, by no means so sure that the suggested valuation of £600,000 was accurate. Suggestions ranged from £75,000 upwards.

Sotheby's, which held the auction of the contents of the late Mr Carritt's collection, stated that Mr Carritt's "ingenious suggestion" might be proved correct but pointed out that the picture was seen by most, if not all, the principal picture dealers of London and Paris.

Lady Rosebery took a philosophical view about the money her family may have lost by Sotheby's failure to recognize the picture. "If it turns out to be true and worth all that money, good luck to him," she said.

The argument about the value of the picture will, no doubt, continue to rumble. Some people point out that it is an uncharacteristic early work and it is only the mature, frivolous paintings of contemporary life, or his great flowing portraits that command really big sums.

Mr Carritt's argument challenges that. Fragonard painted few big set pieces on that scale and most of them like the celebrated series of panels in the Frick collection in New York painted for Madame du Barry, are in museums.

Sellers' prices never have much to do with auction levels and the argument about value is always an empty one in the art market. It depends on who is selling it, who wants it, and how badly.



Police moving pickets from the Grunwick factory's gates yesterday, when more clashes took place.

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Jubilee year effort for the disabled

By Penny Symon

A jubilee year committee has been set up to coordinate ways of helping disabled people to move about as easily as possible and to try to prevent unnecessary restrictions. The chairman will be Mr Peter Large, chairman of the Joint Committee on Mobility for the Disabled, and the members include Mr Duncan Guthrie, former director of the Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases, Mr George Wilson, director of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, and Lord Crawshaw. Mr Morris, Under-Secretary of State for the Disabled, presided over the inaugural meeting.

The committee has decided that it should have a short life, confined to jubilee year, to make the greatest impact.

Mr Large said yesterday that handicapped people should be free to enjoy the same choice of activities and facilities as everyone else. "I believe that it is vital for disabled people first by the disability and second by unnecessary man-made restrictions on their freedom which limit their free movement," he said.

The arrangements for the Queen's Jubilee procession from Buckingham Palace to St Paul's Cathedral were criticized by the Greater London Association for the Disabled. There was almost no provision for disabled people, the association said.

Patients want separate wards for non-smokers

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Patients waiting for admission to hospital should be able to choose a smoking or non-smoking ward, and all smoking in hospitals should be restricted to defined areas, according to a majority of patients in a survey.

The survey of 187 patients, 39 per cent of whom were smokers and 33 per cent former smokers, was conducted over two years at the Middlesex Hospital, London, and was sponsored by the Health Education Council.

Its findings, published yesterday, showed that support for a choice of admission to a non-smoking ward came from 95 per cent of those interviewed, and 81 per cent thought that hospitals should have a clinic to help people to stop smoking.

Doctors and nurses, patients said, should advise against smoking and visitors should not be allowed to smoke in wards.

The findings support a survey in 1975 by *Which?* magazine which found that 68 per cent of smokers thought that smoking should be banned in hospital wards.

Press officers accused of censorship

By Our Labour Editor

Journalists in the press office of the National Coal Board were accused last night of censorship in declining to give information to the Westminster Press group of newspapers, which is involved in a closed shop dispute with the National Union of Journalists.

Mr Martin Davies, London editor of the group, said his chief photographer had been refused information on the whereabouts of young miners staying in the city on their way to an exchange visit in the Ruhr.

Press officers at the coal board headquarters belong to the NUJ, which is taking official industrial action against Westminster Press.

Mr Davies recalled that recently TUC press office staff sought to obstruct a broadcasting journalist who had chosen not to be in the NUJ.

"What the press office of a nationalized industry seems to offer to have said is: 'We will not pass information to you because you will not accommodate action by NUJ members who want to enforce a closed shop'," he said. "This is outrageous and worrying development."

Industrial action stops air shuttle

The British Airways shuttle service from Heathrow air London, to Edinburgh grounded yesterday by continuing industrial action by tenanciers seeking proved shift pay. The air shuttle, with cover for 16,000 flights today but fears of action.

Shop stewards of the A.G. Workers have banned over work and are bringing on strike one shift a week with warning to try to get a better offer from the management.

£50,000 loss on estate sale

A site of two and a half acres in Hampton, Middlesex, bought for £186,000 by the Greater London Council when under Labour control, for a council estate, is to be sold to a private developer.

Mr George Tremlett, housing spokesman of the GLC, said the site would be sold at a loss of about £50,000. A scheme for building about 14 terrace houses on the site would be acceptable to the GLC, he said.

Landowner tells of £350,000 bid for estate

From Michael Horsnell
Chelmsford

Mr Keith Quick, a Sussex landowner, said at Chelmsford Crown Court, Essex, yesterday that after his offer to buy the Tedfold Stud Farm estate in Sussex for £350,000 was accepted subject to contract in October, 1972, Derek Ritchie, an estate agent, telephoned him to say that the contract was being returned and the property was to be sold at a private auction.

Mr Quick told Mr Justice Eveleigh and the jury: "He invited me to attend. I said I was not interested in carrying on the business in this manner and I would not attend."

Mr Ritchie said that in September, 1972, he approached Mr Ritchie and said he was looking for property in the Horsham district of Sussex. He was told there was none suitable. Early in October, he added, Mr Ritchie telephoned him and said the Tedfold estate was available for purchase. Shortly afterwards he made the £350,000 offer for it.

Mr Ritchie, aged 50, charged with conspiracy to defraud, is alleged by the prosecution to have made a secret deal with a property speculator.

The prosecution have also alleged that Mr Ritchie kept information about bidders from the man selling the farm, Mr David Jackson, a racehorse breeder, who had agreed earlier that summer to the appointment of Mr Ritchie as joint agent for the sale.

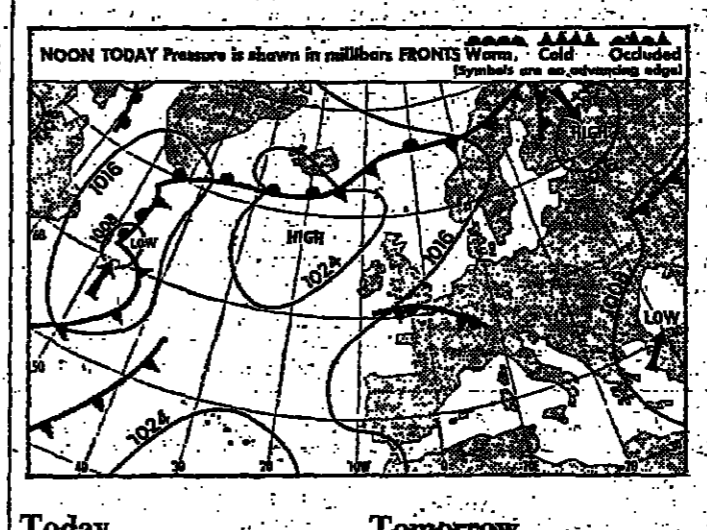
That was after Mr Ritchie had agreed with Mr John Guthrie, a property developer and managing director of Broadland Properties Ltd, to sell the estate to Broadland for £400,000 and take a secret commission on its quick resale.

Broadland bought the property from Mr Jackson at the end of September and within a few weeks had resold it for £406,000 at a net profit of nearly £10,000.

Mr Guthrie, Mr Ritchie, aged 65, and Broadland Properties have pleaded not guilty to two charges of conspiring to defraud Mr Jackson.

The trial continues on Monday.

Weather forecast and recordings



Mr Steel gives Labour an ultimatum on devolution and direct elections

Continued from page 1.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, was the target in one passage of the speech. "The most insidious debate which is being conducted by the Government," Mr Steel said, "is the debate on the future leadership and direction of the Labour Party."

Some members are more motivated by the prospect of power for position rather than the need to govern. How they can remain loyal in the Government is beyond my comprehension.

As for the Labour Party's "social democrats," Mr Steel was equally scathing. "I remember that the hardest thing said about me during the Liberal leadership campaign was that I was too friendly with them," he said. "I still am, but they drive me to despair."

Instead of staying to fight, David Margulies, MP for Scotland, left to go to Scotland to chair at Edinburgh University, and now Brian Walden to a chair at London Weekend Television. A Labour Party unable to use the services of men like these is becoming a very different political animal internally from the party of Gaitskill.

Mr Steel said there was a view on the Labour left that it would be better to contemplate a massive Tory victory at a general election and reconstruct the

Labour Party in opposition on more doctrinaire socialist lines. Liberals could even welcome such a prospect, because it would also lead to a reconstruction of the centre-left in politics.

But all of this ignores the dire consequences of a ultra right-wing Tory government," he said. No Liberal or Labour MP could contemplate that prospect with equanimity.

Another view purveyed by Labour MPs was that they could do what they liked because the Liberals did not want an election. He could only warn them that the Liberals could force an autumn election.

On devolution, Mr Steel said that before there was any question of entering into negotiations with the Government for extending the pact, his party must be satisfied that ministers were set on a course to meet the Liberal demands.

Five main objectives on devolution were being sought: Separate Bills for Scotland and Wales; either a power of revenue raising in Scotland or a formula for finance independent of regular Treasury intervention; greater freedom from powers of veto and interference by the Secretary of State and the Commons; a free choice of election systems; and changes in the psychology and terminology of the measure.

An agreed package of devolution policies as a basis for legislation next session must be agreed to the Commons before the summer recess, Mr Steel said. "And we must assess whether it can command a majority, particularly among Government backbenchers."

He added ominously: "And they must be prepared to accept the consequences if it does not."

On Europe, he said it would be gravely damaging to Britain if a minority within the Government were to exploit the direct election issue to start a campaign to question Britain's membership of the Community.

"Equally, we should not sustain in office a Government which can only make a feeble effort to ensure that our delegation is elected on a truly representative basis. Token gestures on that subject would not be enough."

That was a clear warning to the Government that it can expect trouble if the direct elections Bill, to be published next Thursday or Friday, does not make a clear commitment to proportional representation.

Yesterday's debate at Avonmore was highlighted by a call from Mr W. Menzies Campbell, chairman of the Scottish Liberal Party, for Liberals to be rather "nice" and more politically bloody minded.

Even so, Mr Campbell was "unashamedly and totally" committed to Mr Steel's arrangement with the Prime Minister.

Workington Football Club gets kicked downstairs

By Stewart Tindler

It is said of Workington Football Club that its record is so bad that even a strip show put on by the supporters drew few people. Yesterday the club was paid the ultimate indignity of being voted out of the Football League's fourth division and into potential oblivion.

An emergency meeting of the board next week will decide whether the club, whose greatest achievements were to reach the third division in 1962-64 and to come fifth there in 1965-66, will continue playing in the Northern Premier League or abandon all hope. If the club closes it will join such names as Bradford Park Avenue and Middlesbrough Ironopolis.

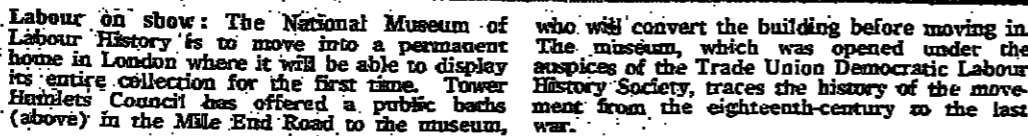
At the end of the past three seasons Workington has just scraped back into the fourth division by reflection after finishing at or near the bottom. This year, bottom again with only four wins in 46 games, it failed to be re-elected.

Having lost £1,000 a week during the season, Workington recently released some of its players and this week was left with a squad of nine professionals or semi-professionals. Things have been so bad that the goalkeeper was sold a few days ago and the club has no manager.

In the past season Home

At the resorts

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By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The British people were slow but in the end they understood... They had come a long way since the days when they had only begun to perceive what is being taken from them. Whether they were still capable of recognizing as a nation to the loss of which the national status was assigned to be seen

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Brian Walden's decision to retire from Parliament and accept the post of Ambassador-designate to Washington, as presenter of the current affairs television programme, *Weekend World*, was criticized last night by Mr Alan Lee Williams, MP for Havering, Essex, and a leading Labour moderate.

At a meeting in his constituency he said he greatly regretted that his old friend, Mr Walden, should have left the Labour Party in the manner that he had done.

It was understandable, perhaps, because his talents were recognized but never deployed in any ministerial capacity. Nevertheless, desert in the present circumstances is so damaging as the behaviour of the two Labour MPs (Mrs Audrey Wise and Mr Jeffrey Rooker) who defeated the Government in the Finance Bill committee", Mr Williams said.

He was particularly critical of the two Labour rebels. They were getting support yesterday from the left wing of the party in their objections to the party liaison committee's decision to vote against them about their action on Tuesday.

Supporters of the two rebels argue that the party is being inconsistent. The occasion is recalled last November when Mr Walden was elected John Mackintosh, MP for Berwick and East Lothian, both right-wingers, abstained in a vote on the Dock Work Regulation Bill and in effect destroyed its main provisions.

On that occasion, the left wing points out, there was no suggestion of disciplinary action.

The acquittal of Mr James Slater, the *financier*, on Saturday, under the Companies Act raised a question of great significance in company management. Mr. Harry Woolf, counsel for the Department of Trade, said, in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court yesterday.

The Department's pending appeal against Guildhall magistrates' decision in February would be on the basis that it was one which no reasonable bench could have reached on a proper consideration of all the facts.

He was asking the court to order the magistrates to give more details of their reasons for dismissing the summonses under section 54 of the Companies Act alleging misuse of

Slater Walker Securities funds in share deals.

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Lord Justice Scarman and Mr Justice Nield, agreed that the case should be sent to the magistrates for amendment.

The magistrates dismissed the summonses on the ground that Slater Walker Ltd, a merchant bank, lent money to Bion Securities to buy shares in Slater Walker Securities "in the ordinary course of business", as permitted under the Act.

Mr Woolf said it was essential that all the facts should be available to satisfy the court that the lending by Slater Walker Ltd was not in the ordinary business.

No date has been fixed for hearing the appeal.

Air chief to fly in Tornado

Air Chief Marshal Sir Neil Cameron, Britain's Chief of Air Staff, will fly in one of the new Tornado fighters, it is hoped, on the R.A.F. in Warton, Lancashire, next Wednesday (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

The Anglo-German-Italian aircraft will start entering service with the R.A.F. towards the end of the decade. On Wednesday the pilot will be Mr. Paul Millier, the British Aircraft Corporation's chief test pilot.

tiges of a night out with nobody. —

A suitably dressed man is crowded into a brothel, others are herded into a strip club. There are only four of the latter in Soho now, the others being fronts for booking where, after paying, embarrassed patrons are shepherded down the street to one of the four genuine establishments.

In the Chinese quarter ["No 90 per cent rate increase in Hongkong"], urges a sign in Gerard Street, the preoccupation is with a different appetite, and diners with their velvet coats and theatre-ticket stubs fill the restaurants within a few minutes of the final curtain.

The more opulent part of the city, within the same few minutes, one man lost £20,000. The croupier's palette flicked over the blackjack cards and swept up the lost bets from the table.

The atmosphere of Crockett Road is muted by cigar smoke and the gambler's silent expectation. Among the pearls

and black dresses the snakes, also ran to thousands. A swarthy man in a sand-coloured suit slipped an arm lazily round his girl friend.

The tall ceilings of the Regency building were detached from the proceedings, their ornate black and gold lacquer work offset by the red velvet and blue-panelled doors. Whiskery pillars, the entrance porch belied the nocturnal restlessness within, where gamblers, started from midnight to go upstairs for breakfast, catching a glimpse through bay windows of St. James's other monthly mansion.

Even the cloakroom attendants' fortunes were at the hazard of his patrons' luck. But there was no such trusting to chance at Annabel's nightclub, where early in the morning the doorman poured each other tea from a silver service, between drinks at the doors of the limousines that poured into Berkeley Square. In the club's ante-room was a coal fire, and pictures of pugs, pool

and the hunt. Beyond, a waiter struggled with a tablecloth to the air-conditioned dining room.

"I Lived in Haiti for a while, you know," a man in an emphatic pin-stripe suit says. "Bellissima," the other says, pinches his girl friend's behind and breaks into French.

An arrival in a sports jacket is ushered into the cubicle, where it is exchanged for a black one. Annabel's is known for its exclusiveness; a solitary notice reminds members, perhaps redundantly, that jeans are forbidden. Subdued lighting reflects from the shiny mirror columns around the dance floor, liquor bottles are left abandoned on dining tables. Despite the club's rarefied air, this is where nights in London end up. The dancing wears on, music slower, whisky glasses more numerous, pairings off less restrained. A man in a dress suit and deep tan and silver hair arrives late with friends and commandeers a table. Sinatra.

Next: Aristocracy.

The taxation and welfare systems were driving more and more people to seek aid from the state, he stated. Mr. Wainwright (C) said when he opened a debate on the poverty trap.

This motion, which was negated, stated that this House depicts the disastrous impact of this Government's policies on the poor, and that welfare state is a poverty trap by the aid in the real value of tax thresholds relative to welfare benefits; and calls for a radical re-examination of the position by raising tax thresholds, improving child support and taking other measures necessary to reduce the poverty trap.

He said that because of the crazy tax and welfare system, operated for a long time under the Labour Government, the situation where a sector of people were better off out of work than working or were only marginally better off was being taken into account the increasing cost of getting to work.

A low earning £28 a week, of whom he knew was paying tax. It was a thoroughly rotten society which could not finance itself by taxing people at that low level.

The remedy was first to treat all income alike for tax purposes. The second was to reduce the income from the state exempt while wages were always being taxed.

The next Conservative Government did not do something about it they would fail. The aim should not be to be by the state but to be by the tax credit system which would neither reduce the number of separately means-tested benefits, nor the huge bureaucracy.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab.) said the debate was about the poverty trap, not tax thresholds discussed in the Finance Bill committee earlier this week.

People earning below £50 a week, well below the national average, were paying tax and their income was being reduced when they received unemployment benefit. These people still continued to work, but it did nothing to encourage them to work longer hours.

I want to put the Government in a position (he said) where they get the credit for putting right in a socialist manner a socialist problem.

Mr Eric Deakin, Under Secretary for Health and Social Security (Waltham Forest, Walthamstow, Lab.) said that he was not his hon. friends' want, namely to raise the tax threshold, would have one certain effect, to reduce the income of the majority of taxation. Yet at the same time he wishes to see vast increases in public expenditure.

Mr Deakin said there is a case for increases in public expenditure and reducing the burden of taxation. What I cannot see is that the Government are prepared to do unless he is prepared to put forward any of raising Government income from other sources.

Mr Robert Carr (Barnet, Lab.) prepared to list new types of tax like the wealth tax which the Government had put on one side. The Government are going massive tax whoduns to the rich.

Last Tuesday in the Standing Committee on the Finance Bill he and Mr. Andrew Wise (Leicester, Lab.) attempted to go halfway to closing the poverty trap but could not get sufficient support.

We make no apology (he said) for taking what we could get although it was lower. We had to be realistic about the situation. We wanted the Government to change their priorities.

Mr Andrew Wise (Coventry, M.S. and Walsley, Lab.) said there were two welfare states, one operated through the tax system and the other through the cash benefits.

The reduction of the standard rate of income tax proposed by the Chancellor would mean that a man on a low salary, say £100 an income of £40 a week would be 19p better-off. If the family income was £140 a week, they would be 30p better-off.

Under the Chancellor's other cherry, which would go only to the better off, £45m would be going towards the private pension investment surcharge, and £275m in raising the tax bands at which higher rates became payable.

Mr Rooker and I are being accused (she said) of having voted against the Government's policy that is clearly a far worse one than death— but on April 4 there was an interesting division list.

In the lobbies defending the tax thresholds, Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister, the Chancellor and the Leader of the Opposition (Mrs Thatcher) all in the same lobby. When the Government's policy was with the Tories, we can all talk. Mr Patrick Jenkin, chief Opposition spokesman on the social structure, was in the lobby with Mr Woodford (C) said one of the major factors in recent by-election results was because millions of people were better off out of work than in work, a situation as totally absurd and unacceptable. Tax thresholds must be raised.

Mr Eric Deakin, Under Secretary for Social Security said the poverty trap was defined when some people receiving benefits might lose them if they went to work because that extra pay meant more income tax or national insurance contributions and the reduction in benefits.

The trap was a consequence of poverty but of measures for relieving it. It could be of no use, with the Government's policy, if people were prepared to do away with all means-tested benefits granted to poor families. But that was unacceptable.

The tran was more apparent than real and occurred less in practice than in theory. It was because some important benefits were granted without reassessment for as long as 12 months.

The lack of incentive for people to work had also been exaggerated. Most people out of work received benefits which were less than those received by those in work. Sometimes the unemployed found their benefits comparable to their income if they were working but that was not the case for the related supplement was paid on top of a flat rate benefit, plus tax relief, and if the man was not working he was entitled to which he was entitled.

The Government saw no worthwhile reason for abolishing any tax credit in present circumstances. Tax credit schemes which achieved a social purpose cost a great deal more.

The motion was negated.

The Fishery Limits (Emergency Provisions) Bill was read a second time.

House adjourned 4.30 pm.

At this time of national rejoicing, Maggie doesn't *have* much to be happy about : she is 78, and lives in a tiny flat. "You can smell the damp", says a helper, "the walls are wet to touch . . . Her constant fear is rats—these try to come in and have at times succeeded."

Help the Aged works to help people like Maggie: the lonely, the desperately hungry overseas, the ones who are sick or housebound. Yet our volunteers must daily refuse help to those who need it—simply because we cannot put the means into willing helpers' hands.

At this time when our beloved Royal family again draws us together in national unity, let us each show our national and practical care for someone old and forgotten, left out in the cold.

Make it a joyful Jubilee for someone old, lonely, hungry or homeless :

Send real help towards a Day Centre for the lonely : £20 provides a fireside chair : £150 perpetuates a loved name on the Dedication Plaque. Send £25 nourishing meals to the hungry overseas—£5. Help a day hospital start, to help old people get treatment, yet live at home—£40 does a great deal.

In thankfulness for our Royal Jubilee, and for family and friends, please send your generous gift to : Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T4, FREEPOST 30, LONDON W1E 7JZ. (No stamp needed.)

**Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.*

WEST EUROPE

Swiss brigadier jailed for 18 years for passing secrets to Russians but charges against wife dropped

From Alan McGregor
Lausanne, June 17

A sentence of 18 years imprisonment was pronounced by the Lausanne military court today on Brigadier Jean-Louis Jeanmaire, aged 67, found guilty on charges of passing secret information to the Soviet Union during the 1960s.

This was six years more than the prosecution sought. The accusations against Madame Jeanmaire, aged 60, tried with her husband on a charge of complicity, were dropped and she was acquitted. She suffered a stroke four years ago.

Her husband was found guilty on successive breaches of Article 86 of the Swiss military penal code relating to "treason violation of secrets relevant to national defence".

The judges ordered that he be stripped of his rank and discharged from the Army. He was ordered to pay all costs. His lawyers have been given 24 hours in which to appeal.

The main picture of the accused that emerged during the trial was that of a man almost innocently moved for the post he held in the Swiss Army.

Commander of Air Raid (Civil Defence) Protection Troops at the time he retired in 1975.

By his own admission, he was inveigled into the role of infor-



Brigadier Jeanmaire: Ripe plum for the Russians.

mant for a succession of Soviet military attaches largely by judicious flattery from Colonel Vasily Denisenko, the attaché who first met him in 1959 and had become his friend long before he left Switzerland in 1964.

The colonel, who must have regarded the brigadier as the equivalent of a ripe plum, was also represented as having made himself no less agreeable to Mrs Jeanmaire—up to the

moment at least that he committed the tactical error of offering the brigadier an envelope containing banknotes.

So classic, in fact, is the whole account of the relationship that more cynical Swiss commentators are sceptical that the brigadier could have attained his rank were he really as simple a soul as he is represented to be: enmeshed in the Soviet military intelligence net and fearful of being exposed by his Soviet contacts that he continued for several years to supply them with bits and pieces of information.

The judges noted that the accused already held the rank of colonel when he gave information to the first of several Soviet military attaches with whom he was acquainted over a period of 14 years.

They said the lack of effort on his part to end the association accented the gravity of the crime. They found it particularly reprehensible that Brigadier Jeanmaire was a military court judge at a time when he was himself guilty of giving offences.

A parliamentary commission is already examining promotion criteria and procedures in the forces, relations between senior officers and foreign diplomats, and the efficacy of Swiss counter-espionage.

Conference tests unity of Mitterrand party

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 17

The Socialist Party's national congress, which opened today in Nantes, will show whether the party is a cohesive and disciplined movement capable of assuming the responsibilities of government with its difficult Communist partner, or whether the traditional divisive tendencies of French socialism will again weaken it through theoretical disputes.

From its fallen state in 1971, it has grown to the skill of M. François Mitterrand, its leader, into the largest party in the country.

The threat to its unity seems to come this time from its active and more Marxist left wing, the Ceres, a ginger group which started in 1966, and is led by M. Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the deputy for Belfort. His supporters account for about 20 per cent of the party militants.

The Ceres has original ideas on such fundamental issues as nationalisation, Europe, and defence, and it does not readily toe the party line. It has its own organisation.

M. Mitterrand made it clear before the Nantes congress that if the Ceres obtained 30 per cent of the votes of the delegates for its own motion, he would resign. When the congress opened this morning, three-quarters of the local party branches had indicated their support for the motion he has sponsored.

The main problem before the congress will be not whether to exclude the Ceres, but whether a compromise motion which could not be worked out before, will be secured, after a discussion in which each side yields some ground.

"We are ready to compromise," M. Chevènement said yesterday, "but not at any price."

Bomb attacks on Soviet offices in Paris

Paris, June 17.—A group of about 100 persons, some of whom tried also to bomb Tass, the Soviet news agency, and Aero-Flot, the state airline.

The "Solidarity Resistance Group" said its attacks were to protest against the visit to France next week of Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state.

One explosion wrecked the offices of France-USA, magazine and another caused slight damage to the Soviet-owned Commercial Bank of Europe. Police defused bombs outside the Tass offices, and in a restaurant above the offices of Aero-Flot.—Reuters.

Factory blast death

Milan, June 17.—An explosion at a chemicals factory here killed one man, injured four other people, and destroyed a laboratory. It happened in part of the factory where research is being done.

Kidnappers reduce ransom for director of Fiat

Paris, June 17.—Kidnappers holding Signor Luciano Revelli Beaumont, Fiat's director in France, have reduced his ransom to about \$12m. sources said today.

The latest figure, reported by sources, contrasts with the \$17.4m the kidnappers originally demanded, saying they would kill Signor Revelli-Beaumont if it was not paid by midnight last Friday.

Reports of the ransom figure coincided with news that police watching public telephone boxes in the city's 16th arrondissement lost a suspect on Wednesday after he fled into a crowd.

Italian radio and TV chief resigns

Rome, June 17.—Signor Glisenti, director-general of the state broadcasting corporation today announced his resignation. He said he was unable to reconcile his methods with those of the corporation.

Signor Paolo Grassi, chairman of the corporation, said he would recommend rejection of the resignation.

Pope to receive Mrs Thatcher

Mrs Thatcher will be received in private audience by the Pope when she visits Rome next Friday to deliver a lecture on international affairs.

She will be accompanied by Mr. John Davies, the shadow Foreign Minister, and will meet leaders of the Italian Government.

Decision soon about Australian uranium

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, June 17

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, said today that he expected to decide within the next three weeks whether to proceed with the mining and export of Australia's huge uranium reserves, which are estimated to account for 20 to 25 per cent of the world's total low-cost deposits.

Sources travelling with the Prime Minister's party indicated that a decision had already been taken in principle.

to go ahead with uranium mining, and that Mr Fraser's only concern was not to seem to be pre-empting cabinet and parliamentary discussion of the matter in Canberra.

The Australian Government has already set out its policy on nuclear safeguards, and it was disclosed here today that a team of Australian technical experts will visit Brussels next week to discuss the safety and marketing aspects of uranium sales.

Speaking at a press conference after talks with Mr R. Jenkins, the president of the European Commission, Mr Fraser declined all knowledge of the alleged participation by the previous Australian Government in the establishment in 1972 of a uranium producers' cartel designed to fix prices.

Australia had always "looked with rather a jaundiced eye on cartels," Mr Fraser said, and the present Government had at no time considered any such proposal.

A Pharaoh who could not stomach tobacco

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 17

Ramesses II has been found to have been a victim of nicotine. But it was not smoking that caused the death of the Pharaoh of the nineteenth dynasty who was born in 1301 BC and lived to the ripe old age of 85 or 95, and exceptional span for those days.

An exhaustive examination by French scientists and Egyptologists of his mummy during the seven months they worked to check the mummy's organs, which threatened to destroy it, has led to a remarkable discovery.

Among the many substances used by the ancient Egyptians to fill the abdominal cavity of the dead were fragments of tobacco leaves, it was discovered at a press conference in Paris yesterday by 30 of the experts who had worked on it at the Musée de l'Homme centre of anthropological studies.

It has been assumed previously that tobacco was introduced from America into Europe and elsewhere in the sixteenth century by the Spaniards, who found the Indians smoking it. Jean Nicot, the French ambassador in Lisbon, sent some to Queen Catherine de Medici as a cure for headaches.

Its use for medicinal purposes, if not for smoking, would now appear to have been known a good 2,000 years earlier. The microanalysis of the mummy of Ramesses II by chromatography and electrophoresis revealed the presence of nicotine and an insect discovered in the remains was found to be a parasite of tobacco.

The mummy has been a treasure trove of scientific and archaeological research. Fifteen state and private laboratories worked upon it at the nuclear research centre at Saclay. They subjected it to every kind of examination and test, covering radiology, botany, geology, entomology, microbiology, parasitology and the techniques of dating and conservation.

The 60 or so different varieties of fungus which were the principal cause of the mummy's deterioration were eliminated by gamma ray irradiation.

Examination of the material used to stuff the abdominal cavity to replace the viscera showed it was composed of finely chopped vegetable matter, including fragments of cypress, plane, lime, pine and oak, linen filaments, pepper, camellia, corals, including high quality wheat.

The irradiation of the mummy and its sarcophagus to make them completely sterile was carried out at Saclay, on the day before the mummy was returned to Cairo last month. The nuclear research centre is near the military airfield of Villacoublay, from which it was taken home by special military aircraft.

Examination showed that Ramesses II was a fair-haired Pharaoh, a proto-Berber with white skin. And his death was probably caused by poison from an abscessed tooth.

Paris, June 17.—Dr Maurice Bucaille, a surgeon who has done extensive work on repairing the remains of Ramesses II, today cast doubt on the theory that tobacco had been used. He thought that cigarette end could have been dropped inside it some time since its discovery.

—AP.

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Cartel inquiry, page 17

OVERSEAS

Soviet play to deflect discussion on rights

From Richard Davy
and Dessie Trevisan
Belgrade, June 17

The Russians made their first tactical move today to head off detailed discussion of human rights and other contentious aspects of East-West relations when the 35 signatories of the 1975 Helsinki agreement met here in the autumn.

The Soviet proposal on agenda and procedure put forward today at the preparatory conference now in progress makes clever use of the text of the Helsinki agreement.

It differs only slightly but very significantly from the proposal already tabled by the European Community and endorsed by the Americans and other states. Its effect is to blur the distinction between reviewing implementation of the agreement in the two years since it was signed, which is where the embarrasments lurk, and discussing pleasant-sounding proposals for improving relations in the future, which is what the Russians would much prefer.

The relevant, and now crucial, paragraph in the Helsinki agreement says that the multilateral process initiated by that conference would be continued "by proceeding to a thorough exchange of views both on the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and of the text defined by the conference, as well as, in the context of the questions dealt with by the latter, on the deepening of mutual relations, the improvement of the development of cooperation in Europe, and the development of the process of détente in the future."

The Western proposal for the autumn review conference carefully provided for separate agenda items on implementation and on deepening mutual relations so as to ensure that there would be full discussion on how far the signatories have or have not carried out the agreement.

If the Russians managed to get one agenda item combining implementation and deepening relations they would have an excuse for avoiding full discussion of implementation. For this reason their proposal will be resisted by the West.

Thus the battle lines are now drawn for the first substantive dispute before the preparatory conference. Further disagreements could follow if the Russians press for a fixed termination date.

The conference was able to get down to business this afternoon after everyone accepted a Spanish proposal for an agenda starting with discussion of the agenda for the proposed autumn conference.

A Staff Reporter writes: In a letter to the Helsinki signatories, three Labour MPs, Mr P. Alderman, Mrs Audrey Wise and Mr Robin Cook, raise the case of three Britons, two of whom are charged under the British Official Secrets Act. The MPs ask the Foreign Secretary to give the same rights to the three accused men, Mr Crispin Aubrey, Mr Duncan Campbell and Mr John Berry, as it has committed itself, under the Helsinki agreement, to give to foreign journalists working in Britain.

Was Russia serious? page 14



Water being poured over a child burnt by police tear gas in Soweto. He was later admitted to hospital.

Rubber bullets used in Soweto unrest

Continued from page 1

only one outbreak of shooting yesterday when nine people received buckshot wounds (three were still in hospital today).

That version of events is strongly disputed by many Soweto residents and by journalists who were in the township. In particular it was felt the use of tear gas to break up peaceful gatherings was provocative. But there was general satisfaction that a reputation of last June's shootings and deaths had been avoided.

Meanwhile Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Police and Justice, disclosed today that the police had used rubber bullets in Soweto for the first time yesterday. He told a radio interviewer that they were an "extra large type" which could "knock you right off your feet."

Mr Kruger had previously rejected suggestions that the police use rubber bullets. Those fired yesterday are said to be similar to those used in Northern Ireland.

In Bloemfontein Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned nationalist leader Mr Nelson Mandela, appeared briefly in court on charges of contravening her banning order.

Mrs Mandela, who is under a five-year banning order, was banished from Soweto to the Orange Free State town of Breedsburg last month.

According to the FBI, the "message switching" will be confined to exchanges concerning missing persons, wanted suspects and stolen property. It would not include detailed arrest records.

Critics, pointing to evidence of computer abuse by the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Army, fear that the FBI will retain all the messages and gain access to all available files.

New York, June 17.—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, will attend the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit conference in Libreville, Gabon.

and represented a constructive approach to a lasting and peaceful solution.—Agence France-Press.

Our Lisbon Correspondent writes: Dr José Magalhães Godinho, the Portuguese "ombudsman," who is presiding at the conference, said in his inaugural speech that in the present state of social evolution apartheid, racialism, racism, racialism and racial hatred, whether by colour or black, were intolerable.

The United Nations Security Council had recommended several years ago that the South African Government should convene a national assembly, comprising representatives of all the people in the country. That recommendation still held good against the proposal, including the EEC members, the United States, Canada and Japan.

They fear that the move may lessen the extent of control on South Africa's own use of its nuclear resources. South Africa argues that the decision is illegal, because the statutes of the International Atomic Energy Authority stipulate that the member of the board representing a region must be the one with the most advanced nuclear technology.

"The decision to nominate Egypt was taken at the board's meeting which ended today and was called to prepare the authority's general meeting in the autumn. The proposal was supported by 18 African, Latin American, Asian and East European countries, including the Soviet Union."

The South African member of the board, Mr Kurt von Schröder, Ambassador in Vienna, told the meeting that the move, initiated by Nigeria, was a "ruthless political action in which the considerations of law and fact are being brushed aside."

Both sides have said that they are prepared to suspend air services between the two countries from Wednesday if the discussions break down.

Seized reporter leaves Moscow

Moscow, June 17.—Robert Toth, the correspondent for The Los Angeles Times who was questioned by Soviet police for more than 13 hours during the past week, left Moscow today for London.

Mr Toth, his wife and three children were seen off at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport by a group of colleagues and an American Embassy official.—Reuters.

Consulate bombed

Istanbul, June 17.—Demonstrators protesting about the killing of six South Moluccan terrorists in the Holland sieges last week, threw a bomb today at the Dutch consulate here. No one was hurt.

Senate tries to curb Carter foreign policy

From Fred Emery
Washington, June 17

The United States Senate last night voted to call President Carter's foreign policy towards Korea, should be jointly decided with Congress, and that policy towards Cuba should proceed with deliberation.

Such inappetent results of some rather heated debate can hardly be termed a reversal for Mr Carter's foreign policy areas. But it is only a "victory" for the President (as his men claim), in that his allies in an overwhelmingly Democratic chamber managed to fend off attempts to tie his hands.

The debate and votes are seen here as reflecting some nervousness in Congress over the speed with which Mr Carter is proceeding in his determination to pull American ground troops out of South Korea, and his rapprochement with Cuba. Conservatives in both parties have now issued a caution, in spite of the fact that, as Commander in Chief, Mr Carter can move troops as and where he wishes.

The pretext was the authorisation of the State Department and United States Information Agency, always a good vehicle to plaster with amendments. One of them forbade Mr Carter to commit any funds for reparations to the name-terminology he would hardly use in proposing eventual economic assistance.

The Korea issue was more interesting. Senator Robert Byrd, the majority leader, originally proposed an amendment requiring the President to consult Congress before withdrawing the 23,000 American troops from South Korea when it became clear the might be heavily defeated coalition of conservative, both parties, and thus true to the President's wish to quickly water down the damage to end up with the binding insistence on policy.

Today Mr Byrd said that heading off defeat victory, and he said he Mr Carter would not ignore Senate's wish to be "policy."

Senator Robert Dole, a feared Republican vice-presidential candidate, proposed an amendment requiring \$1,800m compensation for American troops who had been taken out of South Korea and resumption of full diplomatic relations.

That was defeated, and Mr Byrd's much softer version was adopted. It requires Government to protect property and rights of citizens, and suggests that Carter is not leaving his way with his own party's support. On the side, the demonstration that Carter is not leaving his way with his own party's support. On the side, the demonstration that Carter is not leaving his way with his own party's support.

Police link on computer raises fears

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 17

The United States Justice Department has approved a limited computer system which critics see as opening the way to a "national" police not permitted in constitutional practice.

The computer connection was not approved by President Ford, because of the anticipated future over the possible threat to civil liberties.

On its face the idea seems innocuous. What is called "limited" message switching" will be performed by the existing computers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which will accelerate the exchange of information between the disparate state and local police forces. At present requests for information are made and answered by telephone and letter.

According to the FBI, the "message switching" will be confined to exchanges concerning missing persons, wanted suspects and stolen property. It would not include detailed arrest records.

Critics, pointing to evidence of computer abuse by the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Army, fear that the FBI will retain all the messages and gain access to all available files.

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Lincoln Centre lost producer

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, June 17

Joseph Papp, probably best-known theatrical producer in New York, has caused by announcing that he is leaving the Lincoln Centre, which has been his home since the board of directors, not yet decided on a replacement.

Mr Papp said that, in spite of his office, he expected a loss on his Lincoln Centre plays this year \$1,500,000 (about £882,000). More fundamentally, he said he was "trapped in a structural structure, an artificially created one, which required to put on his own plays, whereas his own lay in finding new plays, and producing their work."

He would be concerned over the fact that the complex of seven small theatres near Greenwich Village, most of his most successful productions have begun.

Mr Papp is known as a curial character, who does find it easy to fit into a national mould. He has been responsible for the most highly praised seen in New York in the few years, and has been called as "the most important figure in the English theatre today."

Dr Waldheim briefed on Namibia agreements

From Peter Strafford
New York, June 17

Representatives of the five Western countries on the Security Council—the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada—met Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, today to inform him of the results of their recent talks in South Africa on Namibia (South-West Africa).

Participants said afterwards that they regarded the agreements they had reached as a large step forward by the South African Government. South Africa, they said, had abandoned its plan for an ethnic interim government before independence, and had agreed at the Turnhalle constitutional conference in Windhoek.

The intention now is that there should be an administrative general election by South Africa, who will run the territory until independence. But he will not be entirely free to act on his own, because he will be a special representative, appointed by Dr Waldheim, with whom he will cooperate closely.

A small group of international lawyers would also be appointed today to inform him of the results of their recent talks in South Africa on Namibia (South-West Africa).

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Australians confound seedings

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees, Kansas City Royals 0, Baltimore Orioles 0, Milwaukee Brewers 1, Chicago White Sox 7, Detroit Tigers 4, Toronto Blue Jays 1, Minnesota Twins 2, Baltimore Orioles 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 4, Houston Astros 3, San Francisco Giants 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 1, San Diego Padres 8, Chicago Cubs 0, Los Angeles Dodgers 3, Pittsburgh Pirates 2.

Hockey

VIENNA: European Cup qualifying tournament: Scotland 4, Finland 2.



Tom Driberg's photograph in a Moscow park of Guy Burgess (right) and his Russian friend Tolya

Guy Burgess in Moscow

by Tom Driberg

I have never kept a diary—possibly because I used to write a daily newspaper column—but I have stacks of small engagement-books, dating back many years, which occasionally remind me of people or places.

Glancing through a pre-war one recently, I was surprised to see the name of Guy Burgess, for I had and have no recollection of ever having met him before the war. The first meetings with him that I recall were when he was working for the BBC at the House of Commons and chose me, several times, to do the programme called *The Week in Westminster*.

In those days this was simply a 15-minute talk by one MP describing, as impartially as he could, the parliamentary events of the past five days; it went out on a Saturday, if possible live. The MP doing it used to lunch and go over his script with the producer, Guy Burgess: this was obviously an easier process if the MP was a professional writer; others required rather more coaching.

Books have been written (one of them by me) about the defection to Russia in 1951 of two senior members of the Foreign Service, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean. There is no point now in going over the whole of that business. It was in 1955 that the two men reappeared briefly at the National Hotel in Moscow, read a prepared hand-out to a few invited correspondents, and vanished again without answering any questions.

At that time I was temporarily out of Parliament and therefore working more or less all the time as a journalist (and earning much more money than I could as an MP). It occurred to me that, as I had known Burgess in London, I might be able to go to see him in Moscow and get the full story of his and Maclean's disappearance. I told this part of it in a small book, which was serialised in the *Daily Mail* and through the formidable bargaining skill of my literary agent, the late Jean Leroy, brought me more

money than any other single story I have written.

What I could not tell then was what it was like to see Guy again when I went back to Moscow to go through the proofs of the book with him. (There is a picture of us doing this in the book, which may possibly still be found in the libraries.) Maclean I did not see: Guy told me that he had strongly disapproved of Guy's arrangement with me (though I had no doubt that it had the approval of their employers).

The text of the book could not be changed: I had written it, a chapter a day, for a month, and presumably Guy had shown each chapter to his Soviet colleagues or superiors. But we had more time to talk privately now; he had lately moved into a new flat in Moscow, for which I had sent him a good deal of Scandinavian furniture from London, and I was also able to spend a weekend at his dacha, in a country village about an hour's drive (by official pool car) from the city; this I had not been allowed to do before, because the village was said to be in a restricted area.

According to Guy, this did not necessarily mean that there were defence plants there—merely that a number of important people had houses in the neighbourhood.

The village of Guy's dacha was a small and pretty one, with an English-looking duck-pond and a typical onion-domed Orthodox church. Walking round it on the Saturday afternoon, I asked if there wasn't a bar we could go to in the evening, as one would go to a pub in England. Guy looked worried. "There is one," he said. "But I can't go there now. Donald [Maclean] was staying here, and he had one of his drunken fits and wrecked the bar. There was a hell of a row about it. That was before he had his last cure."

Then I worried him still more by saying that I thought I would go to the church in the morning: it would be interesting to see how many people—in particular, young people—still went to it. Guy said: "I

don't know which secret policeman will be on duty in the morning, but I don't think he'll like it. He'll probably feel he'll have to escort you, in case there are any hooligans around."

I pointed out that I had never, in any country, seen a village more tranquil and hooligan-free, and in the morning insisted on going to church, unescorted. (There were rather more people there than there would be in a comparable English village, but few young people.) The guard on duty saw me out of the big gate in the high wall surrounding the grounds, saluted, and locked it behind me—so that when I got back from the church I could not get in and had to go round to the corner of the grounds by the guards' cottage and shout to them to let me in.

Their reports on Guy's conduct would no doubt have included references to his drinking habits. These varied considerably. In Moscow he was alert in the morning but often, by the evening, getting a bit sozzled on vodka. At the dacha he kept only wine—usually a Georgian white wine—and drank no vodka. He led a solitary life there, occasionally talking to the friendly guard or to his elderly, devoted woman housekeeper, and doing a great deal of reading, chiefly of classic English literature. Occasionally he would sit down at a decrepit upright piano and strum a tune: at his request, I had got him a copy of the English Hymnal, and he would pick out with two fingers the hymns he had known at Eton, tears running down his cheeks. (As has been recorded before, he used to wear an Old Etonian tie in Moscow.)

Many of his books were still in store in London. Some of them I retrieved and shipped to him, together with the furniture for his new flat. One book I gave, at his request, to the library of the Reform Club. It was Margot Asquith's autobiography, given to Guy by her, with marginal notes which she had scribbled, identifying some of the characters not named in the book—for instance, her first lover.

Naturally, I asked what his job in Moscow really was: his ostensible (and actual) work for the Foreign Literature Publishing House was hardly full-time. He recommended western authors whom he thought worth translating into Russian, and was proud of having persuaded them to start on Graham Greene (not surprisingly, with *The Quiet American*, and, I think he said, E. M. Forster).

Apart from this, he said, he sat on various committees concerned with international affairs, particularly western policy, and wrote memoranda which, he claimed, were read at the highest level but one. That was when I first saw him. When I saw him again, some months later, the Suez crisis had occurred, and he said that he knew that his memoranda were now read at the highest level.

This was for an interesting reason. It is difficult to look back now and realize how almost universal was the belief that, after Eden's collapse, the next Prime Minister of Britain would be R. A. Butler. Apart from the Westminster commentators, that was the forecast communicated to Moscow by the Soviet Embassy in London. Only two men I know of—Randolph Churchill in London, Guy Burgess in Moscow—prophesied correctly that Macmillan would be the successor. Churchill had a special source of information in his father, whose dislike of Butler was well known.

"How on earth did you get it right?" I asked Guy. "Oh," he replied, "from a study of the life of the great Lord Salisbury"—and, indeed, I remembered him saying that this Victorian statesman had been, to him, one of the most fascinating figures in modern political history.

He was certainly homesick for England; but, equally, there seemed no doubt that he would have wanted to go on working permanently in the Soviet Union—though the value of defectors to those they have joined must diminish gradually, without refresher visits to their homeland. His

general attitude there was exactly the opposite of that of most western "Kremlinologists". They profess their deep regard for the Russian people coupled with loathing for the system which oppresses them. He positively admired—almost idolized—the Soviet system, but often found Russian people "maddening". An exception to this was his office colleague Vladimir (I never knew his other name), whom I met once or twice and found intelligent and likable.

There was one other welcome exception. When I first saw Guy in Moscow, he was lonely—stunned not only of congenial non-political company but of sex. I am glad to think that, by an extraordinary chance, I was indirectly responsible for filling this need and so making happier the last year or two of his life.

Because of his position in Soviet official circles, he could not go in search of the sort of companionship that he used easily to find in London; and although Moscow is reasonably permissive in this respect, there are occasional spasms of puritanical repression. Nor, indeed, if Guy had dared to look for the solace he lacked, would he have known where to go to find it. In fact, it was close at hand, in the middle of Moscow: a large underground urinal just behind the Metropolitan Hotel, open all night, frequented by hundreds of queuing homosexuals—standing there in rigid exhibitionist rows, motionless save for the heavy grope and the anxious or beckoning glance over the shoulder—and tended only by an old woman cleaner who never seemed to notice what was going on.

When I told Guy about this place, he decided to risk one visit—and was lucky enough to pick up a decent and attractive young man, an electrician in a State factory, Tolya by name. They formed a strong mutual attachment, and Tolya went to live with Guy in the new flat, where I had dinner with them.

Guy made me promise not to publish at that time the photographs I took of them together

in a Moscow park. Since I imagine that the association was known to the authorities, and not disapproved of, I hope that it can do Tolya no harm to publish one now. Perhaps Guy's masters felt that he was entitled to a little relaxation after his years of work for their cause. They did not, however, approve of his bouts of hard drinking. When I went back to Moscow with the proofs of my book, my London publisher asked me to have some photographs taken there for illustrations. Guy arranged for a photographer and said he would bring him to my hotel at three o'clock one afternoon. They were late for the appointment but, opening my door impatiently, I saw them coming along the corridor—Guy as drunk, one may say, as a commissar, reeling and chortling idiotically and then, when the photographer tried to do his job, making silly faces at the camera. It was impossible to get the pictures that day: I made Guy promise to be there again, with the photographer, at 10 next morning.

At eight next morning he rang me, sounding his usual bright and brisk morning self. "I'm afraid I shall have to be late again this morning," he said. "I've been 'sent for' about yesterday afternoon."

When he arrived, I asked what being "sent for" had involved. He explained that, after the usual morning conference, his chief had asked him to stay behind and had then given him, by no means harshly, "a bit of a talking-to".

He had been "extremely nice" about it, said Guy—which, of course, made one feel all the more of a shit. In short, he summed it up, his chief had behaved "exactly like the best type of English public-school housemaster". Since this, like other passages in this book, may excite furious, incredulous, or hilarious protest, I emphasize that these comments are not mine: I simply record, verbatim, what Guy Burgess said to me.

When back in London during these months, I had from time to time gone to see Guy's mother. She was elderly and an

invalid; I found her easy to get on with, and we could talk candidly about her son. His defection had, as may be imagined, caused her a great deal of embarrassment and actual suffering: herself, formerly, an active Conservative, she found that she was now boycotted by the other ladies of her local Conservative Association even though her name was not the same as his, since she had remarried after his father's death.

Throughout the long-drawn-out anxiety of the years after his departure, his stepfather had done all that he could to protect her from the importunity of the reporters and photographers who dogged the approach to their flat in Arlington House.

The most persistent of these were from the *Daily Express*, who regarded the Burgess-Maclean story as "their" story, since they had first broken the official secrecy which had for a time concealed the fact that two senior diplomats had vanished mysteriously and that one of them (Maclean) was already under suspicion and observation.

Before her health got worse, Guy's mother was able to spend a holiday with him in the Soviet Union, at a Black Sea resort. He warned her not to talk at all to the western press. She flew back by the Scandinavian airline, and had to change planes at Copenhagen. The *Express* went to meet her there. She refused to be interviewed, but could not stop them from photographing her or from following her when she got back to London. Her flat was besieged: later in the evening, when she thought that the siege had been lifted, she went to her club (one of those refined gentlemen's clubs).

At last the *Express* had a scoop, they managed to obtain from a club employee the photograph of a cigarette that the old lady had been smoking. An enlarged picture of this was published, tremendously and, horror of horrors, it showed that she had been smoking a Russian cigarette!

This scoop "mentality" infects all who have worked

for the capitalist press including, of course, my for the thought of getting exclusive story was one of motives for embarking on venture. I am afraid the amused us sometimes, on way to dinner at the Argyll, the Peking or the Argyll walk past a bar full of we journalists many of whom spent months trying to find companion.

At any rate, his me though devoted to Guy, his illusions about his character could hardly have any. She could hardly have any about his drinking and homosexual practices, latter being irrelevant, those who seduce to have at least as often glamorous females like her, and their prey the committed heterosexuals. Is there any evidence that Guy's services obtained by the use of sexual allurement, or Nunn May, Pontecorvo, and other modern defectors ever cast lustful eyes on her? However wrong their may have been—and I always made it clear I disagreed with what Guy Maclean had done—they inspired by genuine opposition to the (as they thought) able evils of western society, and, especially, American in the Far East. This Dick Crossman once said age of treason" and in so age—as in the religious sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—conscientious may be found on both sides.

So I was able to tell her details of his life in Moscow, and the incident with photographer and his subsequent carpeting. She for a moment and then remarkable words on the of an elderly, not "patriotic", Conservative "You know... I think Soviet discipline is good Guy."

© David Higham, 1977.

Passions, by Driberg, will be published Thursday by Jonathan Cape, £5.95. It will be reviewed by Paul Barker on the Book

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THEATRES

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مکتبہ امین الدین

IV WEST—AS ELEV.

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Case



National form

the sole part, nearly all the time, and, as a result, the effect is phrasing; the strongly marked phrases; the often unexpected tempos. I hope that criticizing these last I am not simply convention-bound; but whereas the quickest first movements of the grand Op. 4 are attractive and vigorous, two or three others sounded over rapid and even careless of movement's expressive content—the rhetorical, reductive will—so ending the first movement of Op. 4, makes less, in a richer sense if the preceding is done more slowly.

On matters of tempo, however, I find troublesome the arbitrary changes in certain movements, especially Op. 4 No. 4 and Op. 7 No. 5; sometimes the changes are indicated with all Mr. Tachez's little reservations. My other main reservation concerns the explosiveness of some of the 4's choral passages: the 4th and 5th movements according to close. And some of the heavily shaped phrasing seems a little affected. But there is a vital

and freshness about the work which is not only just enjoyable and stimulating but also welcome disturbance to complacent ideas about the music.

The Tallis-Byrd record comes from a very fine collection in characteristically English elegiac or melancholy vein, very beautifully sung. Tallis's Lamentations are impressively strong, with a certain intensity as they proceed, while climaxes to the refrain "Tenebrae, tenebrae ad Dominum venite, converti in clausum domus tuae, clausum domus tuae." Of the six Byrd motets, especially powerful in appearance are the long, finely shaped *Mass: Intranscendit*; *Haec dies*, with its beautiful flute; and *Te igitur*, the deeply poignant *Agnus verum corpus*. The King's Sir John, one to a part, performs the music in a very personal

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Stanley Sae

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Collecting

Men who made their marks

I have already described in this column the appropriate horror, a man used to know marks. He used to cut them from the bases of damaged pieces of porcelain, in the shape of large tiddlywinks, and kept them in an old colic cabinet. The crossed swords mark of Meissen, the red anchor of Chelsea, the crescent and square feet mark of Worcester were all neatly arranged there on their china discs. Like peppermint creams in a box.

By divorcing the marks from the pieces to which they belonged, he not only reduced one of the more romantic forms of collecting to the level of postage stamps, but deprived the researcher of one of his main weapons—the chance to tie a particular form of decoration to a particular china factory. But there was one merit in his appalling practice. By isolating the marks, one was able to see that many of them were miniature works of art in themselves.

Artists took a lot of trouble over the hieroglyph or rebus or monogram which would forever attest their work to be theirs. Some reveal the concentrated design genius of a Japanese *netsuke* or sword-decorator. (The Japanese were, incidentally, the greatest monogram designers the world has known.) The art by which they cramped calligraphic characters into cartouches had the ritual, hierophantic quality of the tea ceremony.

In England, the care devoted to the design of a "signature" or symbol increased in the late nineteenth century as the artist became more important. At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, Josiah Wedgwood, the first captain of industry among potters, had required his artists to use only his factory mark on the wares they made or decorated for him; though one or two decorators, such as William Hackwood, cheated by putting their signature under the rim of a vessel or in some similarly unobtrusive place. (Referring to "our new Shakespeare and Garrick," Wedgwood wrote to his partner Bentley on December 22, 1777: "You will see by looking under the shoulder of each that these heads are modelled [sic] by Wm Hackwood, but I shall prevent his exposing himself again now I have found it out.") But when the nineteenth-century reaction against the Industrial Revolution led to "studio potters" and "artist designers of furniture," the individual artist was determined to stamp every piece as his, by mark as well as by idiosyncrasy of craftsmanship.

A new book by Malcolm Haslam, *Marks and Monograms of the Modern Movement, 1875-1930* (Lutterworth Press, £7.50) shows how often the marks are unmistakably of the modern style. Mr Haslam is ideally qualified to compile such a book, as he has been both academic and dealer—a rare rare

combination. After gaining his MA at Cambridge and completing graduate studies at the Courtauld Institute of Art, London, he taught the history of design at Birmingham College of Art and lectured at Cambridge and at the Courtauld.

From 1971 to 1974 he was managing director of Haslam and Whiteaway, a London firm which specialized in nineteenth and twentieth-century works of art. He is at present a research Fellow at Farnham College of Art and Design.

The long subtitle of the book summarizes its scope: "A guide to the marks of artists, designers, remasters and manufacturers from the period of the Aesthetic Movement to Art Deco and Style Moderne." This period, of course, covers a vast diversity of styles, and Mr Haslam suggests that "any

homogeneity lies only in their representation of the crisis of the individual felt by Europeans and Americans during the same period, which begins with the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species* and ends with the writings of Sartre and Camus."

That may be a lot to read into the struggle over the base of a piece of pottery, but it is this constant, obsessive assertiveness of the individual which makes Mr Haslam's book different from any of the previous books on marks, whether the formal silver marks, incorporating royal profiles and backed by severe legal force, or the haphazard scribbles on nineteenth-century pottery.

For some of the artists, nothing less than their full signature will do: Charles Cluff, Ernest Cormier, J. M. Michael, Camille Moxley, Maxfield Parrish. The French ceramist Auguste Delaherche progressed from a decorative signature to two arborescent monograms. The impressed mark of the American painter and ceramist Adelaide Alsop Robineau is a microcosm of Art Nouveau; that of the French jeweller André Ferard, a stylized, designed, cloisonné enamel in Japanese style, is obviously of Japanese inspiration, and seems amazingly advanced, considering that Ferard (born 1843) died in 1912.

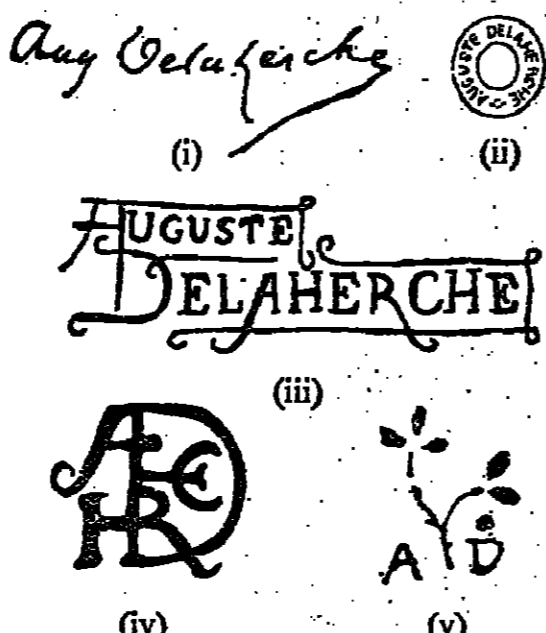
The painter, graphic artist and potter Ashley Havinden favours, like Van Gogh, his

Christian name only, and the "e" of Ashley has become an "e" of the "e" motif like that used on SS Nazi uniforms. The Austrian artists and craftsmen of the early twentieth century are among the best of the monogram-makers—Olbriich, Heller, Klimt, Orlík, Rodler, Röhler, Trehan. The marks devised for groups of Austrians and Germans are among the best of the individual marks as well as excellent. Wiener, Warkentin, Verelinge Kunstgewerbetler, Darmstadt.

Sometimes idiosyncrasy becomes affection, as in the rebus devised by Walter Crane, who is considered by some of the first modern practitioners of the Art Nouveau style. My prize for the best mark in the book would go to Henry Clemens van de Velde, the great theoretician of Art Nouveau. Blown up, it would make a cathartic design for the back of a magician's cloak.

Mr Haslam's book covers ceramics, glass, metalwork and jewellery, graphics, furniture and textiles. Of these, ceramics fill almost half the book; and if you want to sample some of the wares which bear the marks, you should buy another new book, *British Art Pottery by A. W. Coyst* (David and Charles, £4.95). This is a good introduction to the subject; and you then want to see some of the pots in the flesh, go to Richard Dennis, 144 Church Street, Kensington, London W.8.

Bevis Hillier



DELAHERCHE, Auguste (1857-1940)

Chess

New worlds to conquer

In a few weeks' time the next stage in the lengthy process of designating a challenger for the world championship commences round Lake Léman. It is curious that the scene of both semi-final matches should be centred so near the headquarters of UNO in Europe but it would seem that the district has now become aware of its international responsibilities even where chess is concerned.

The match between the former world champion, Boris Spassky, of the Soviet Union, and the Hungarian grandmaster, Lajos Portisch, will start on July 1 at the Hotel La Méditerranée in Geneva and is thus being organized by the Swiss Chess Federation. Sixteen games are due to be played at the rate of three a week, and the winner of the match is the player who is in the lead after 16 games have been duly played. It follows that if one player has acquired 8½ points before the 16 games are played, he will automatically be adjudged the winner of the match.

On the other hand, if the score is level at the end of 16 games then the players toss for colour and play a match of two games. The player in the lead at the end of these two games is the winner of the match. If again there is no leader the process of tossing for colour and a fresh match of two games is repeated, and so on till the bitter end.

The organizers of this match have put up a prize fund of 25,000 Swiss francs (about £5,000) at the present rate of exchange) and this is shared among the players, five-eighths going to the winner and the rest to the loser. FIDE (the World Chess Federation) has appointed me as chief arbiter of this match.

The other semi-final, between Viktor Korchin, an expatriate Soviet grandmaster, and Lev Polugayevsky, of the USSR, is to be played at Evian, on the opposite side of the lake to that of La Méditerranée and this will be under the care of the French Chess Federation. Conditions, financial and otherwise, are very much the same as those for the Geneva match. Here the chief arbiter is the West German grandmaster, Lothar Schmid.

At this stage in the proceedings when the world's best players, apart from the world

champion, have been finally determined it becomes a fascinating pastime to speculate as to who will emerge to play against Karpov for the title next year. But before doing so, it is advisable to see how the players reached the semi-finals.

Spassky beat the Czechoslovak grandmaster, Hory, by 8½-7½ at Reykjavik in Iceland. This match went the longest of the four (normally in the quarter-finals a match of 12 games is played). Furthermore, Spassky was extremely lucky to win since Hory, who only had to make a Queen move to force mate in the last game, lost on time just when it seemed the match was his. But lucky or not, there is no doubting of the value of the former world champion, who, during the match, took time off to be operated on for appendicitis.

Portisch had the easier task (or rather the clearer run) since he beat the unpredictable Bengt Larsson of Denmark by 6½-3½ at Rotterdam where both players had the pleasure and privilege of being serenaded by the Salvation Army band. History does not relate which player, if any, was affected by the efforts of the band but I

happen to know that Larsen fervently blessed them. Korchin beat the former world champion, Tigran Petrosian of the USSR by 6½-5½ at Lucerne in Italy and Polugayevsky beat Henriek Mecking of Brazil at Lucerne in Switzerland by 5½-4½. Neither match was free from strokes of good or bad luck, but this is perhaps inevitable in matches of such comparatively short duration.

Most people back Korchin to win his match against Polugayevsky, chiefly on the somewhat unusual grounds that he is the better player. The issue at La Méditerranée is not nearly so clear. On the face of it, Portisch should win this match in view of his fine form. But it should be borne in mind that Spassky, five years ago, was the world's best player and I suppose he may well be so again. I expect this match to go the full length of 16 games and then go on for quite a time yet.

Let us suppose then that Portisch will win this match, just; then comes the question as to how he would fare against Korchin. But I have done enough forecasting for this week and would remind all and sundry that who so ever wins the

Candidates must needs face Karpov next year and that the world champion would be playing better with every tournament in which he takes part. Here is what he did to Tony Miles in the Las Palmas tournament recently.

White: Karpov; Black: Miles. Queen's fianchetto Defence. 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Bxc6 bxc6 5. d4 exd4 6. Nxd4 Nf6 7. Nc3 Nb4 8. Bb2 Bc5 9. e5 dxe5 10. Nxe5 c5 11. Bc4 Nc6 12. f4 Bb7 13. f5 g6 14. Nf3 h5 15. g4 hxg4 16. Nxe5 Bxe5 17. Qh5 Bf6 18. Qg5 Bg7 19. Qf4 Bf6 20. Qg5 Bg7 21. Qf4 Bf6 22. Qg5 Bg7 23. Qf4 Bf6 24. Qg5 Bg7 25. Qf4 Bf6 26. Qg5 Bg7 27. Qf4 Bf6 28. Qg5 Bg7 29. Qf4 Bf6 30. Qg5 Bg7 31. Qf4 Bf6 32. Qg5 Bg7 33. Qf4 Bf6 34. Qg5 Bg7 35. Qf4 Bf6 36. Qg5 Bg7 37. Qf4 Bf6 38. Qg5 Bg7 39. Qf4 Bf6 40. Qg5 Bg7 41. Qf4 Bf6 42. Qg5 Bg7 43. Qf4 Bf6 44. Qg5 Bg7 45. Qf4 Bf6 46. Qg5 Bg7 47. Qf4 Bf6 48. Qg5 Bg7 49. Qf4 Bf6 50. Qg5 Bg7 51. Qf4 Bf6 52. Qg5 Bg7 53. Qf4 Bf6 54. Qg5 Bg7 55. Qf4 Bf6 56. Qg5 Bg7 57. Qf4 Bf6 58. Qg5 Bg7 59. Qf4 Bf6 60. Qg5 Bg7 61. Qf4 Bf6 62. Qg5 Bg7 63. Qf4 Bf6 64. Qg5 Bg7 65. Qf4 Bf6 66. Qg5 Bg7 67. Qf4 Bf6 68. Qg5 Bg7 69. Qf4 Bf6 70. Qg5 Bg7 71. Qf4 Bf6 72. Qg5 Bg7 73. Qf4 Bf6 74. Qg5 Bg7 75. Qf4 Bf6 76. Qg5 Bg7 77. Qf4 Bf6 78. Qg5 Bg7 79. Qf4 Bf6 80. Qg5 Bg7 81. Qf4 Bf6 82. Qg5 Bg7 83. Qf4 Bf6 84. Qg5 Bg7 85. Qf4 Bf6 86. Qg5 Bg7 87. Qf4 Bf6 88. Qg5 Bg7 89. Qf4 Bf6 90. Qg5 Bg7 91. Qf4 Bf6 92. Qg5 Bg7 93. Qf4 Bf6 94. Qg5 Bg7 95. Qf4 Bf6 96. Qg5 Bg7 97. Qf4 Bf6 98. Qg5 Bg7 99. Qf4 Bf6 100. Qg5 Bg7 101. Qf4 Bf6 102. Qg5 Bg7 103. Qf4 Bf6 104. Qg5 Bg7 105. Qf4 Bf6 106. Qg5 Bg7 107. Qf4 Bf6 108. Qg5 Bg7 109. Qf4 Bf6 110. Qg5 Bg7 111. Qf4 Bf6 112. Qg5 Bg7 113. Qf4 Bf6 114. Qg5 Bg7 115. Qf4 Bf6 116. Qg5 Bg7 117. Qf4 Bf6 118. Qg5 Bg7 119. Qf4 Bf6 120. Qg5 Bg7 121. Qf4 Bf6 122. Qg5 Bg7 123. Qf4 Bf6 124. Qg5 Bg7 125. Qf4 Bf6 126. Qg5 Bg7 127. Qf4 Bf6 128. Qg5 Bg7 129. Qf4 Bf6 130. Qg5 Bg7 131. Qf4 Bf6 132. Qg5 Bg7 133. Qf4 Bf6 134. Qg5 Bg7 135. Qf4 Bf6 136. Qg5 Bg7 137. Qf4 Bf6 138. Qg5 Bg7 139. Qf4 Bf6 140. Qg5 Bg7 141. Qf4 Bf6 142. Qg5 Bg7 143. Qf4 Bf6 144. Qg5 Bg7 145. Qf4 Bf6 146. Qg5 Bg7 147. Qf4 Bf6 148. Qg5 Bg7 149. Qf4 Bf6 150. Qg5 Bg7 151. Qf4 Bf6 152. Qg5 Bg7 153. Qf4 Bf6 154. Qg5 Bg7 155. Qf4 Bf6 156. Qg5 Bg7 157. Qf4 Bf6 158. Qg5 Bg7 159. Qf4 Bf6 160. Qg5 Bg7 161. Qf4 Bf6 162. Qg5 Bg7 163. Qf4 Bf6 164. Qg5 Bg7 165. Qf4 Bf6 166. Qg5 Bg7 167. Qf4 Bf6 168. Qg5 Bg7 169. Qf4 Bf6 170. Qg5 Bg7 171. Qf4 Bf6 172. Qg5 Bg7 173. Qf4 Bf6 174. Qg5 Bg7 175. Qf4 Bf6 176. Qg5 Bg7 177. Qf4 Bf6 178. Qg5 Bg7 179. Qf4 Bf6 180. Qg5 Bg7 181. Qf4 Bf6 182. Qg5 Bg7 183. Qf4 Bf6 184. Qg5 Bg7 185. Qf4 Bf6 186. Qg5 Bg7 187. Qf4 Bf6 188. Qg5 Bg7 189. Qf4 Bf6 190. Qg5 Bg7 191. Qf4 Bf6 192. Qg5 Bg7 193. Qf4 Bf6 194. Qg5 Bg7 195. Qf4 Bf6 196. Qg5 Bg7 197. Qf4 Bf6 198. Qg5 Bg7 199. Qf4 Bf6 200. Qg5 Bg7 201. Qf4 Bf6 202. Qg5 Bg7 203. Qf4 Bf6 204. Qg5 Bg7 205. Qf4 Bf6 206. Qg5 Bg7 207. Qf4 Bf6 208. Qg5 Bg7 209. Qf4 Bf6 210. Qg5 Bg7 211. Qf4 Bf6 212. Qg5 Bg7 213. Qf4 Bf6 214. Qg5 Bg7 215. Qf4 Bf6 216. Qg5 Bg7 217. Qf4 Bf6 218. Qg5 Bg7 219. Qf4 Bf6 220. Qg5 Bg7 221. Qf4 Bf6 222. Qg5 Bg7 223. Qf4 Bf6 224. Qg5 Bg7 225. Qf4 Bf6 226. Qg5 Bg7 227. Qf4 Bf6 228. Qg5 Bg7 229. Qf4 Bf6 230. Qg5 Bg7 231. Qf4 Bf6 232. Qg5 Bg7 233. Qf4 Bf6 234. Qg5 Bg7 235. Qf4 Bf6 236. Qg5 Bg7 237. Qf4 Bf6 238. Qg5 Bg7 239. Qf4 Bf6 240. Qg5 Bg7 241. Qf4 Bf6 242. Qg5 Bg7 243. Qf4 Bf6 244. Qg5 Bg7 245. Qf4 Bf6 246. Qg5 Bg7 247. Qf4 Bf6 248. Qg5 Bg7 249. Qf4 Bf6 250. Qg5 Bg7 251. Qf4 Bf6 252. Qg5 Bg7 253. Qf4 Bf6 254. Qg5 Bg7 255. Qf4 Bf6 256. Qg5 Bg7 257. Qf4 Bf6 258. Qg5 Bg7 259. Qf4 Bf6 260. Qg5 Bg7 261. Qf4 Bf6 262. Qg5 Bg7 263. Qf4 Bf6 264. Qg5 Bg7 265. Qf4 Bf6 266. Qg5 Bg7 267. Qf4 Bf6 268. Qg5 Bg7 269. Qf4 Bf6 270. Qg5 Bg7 271. Qf4 Bf6 272. Qg5 Bg7 273. Qf4 Bf6 274. Qg5 Bg7 275. Qf4 Bf6 276. Qg5 Bg7 277. Qf4 Bf6 278. Qg5 Bg7 279. Qf4 Bf6 280. Qg5 Bg7 281. Qf4 Bf6 282. Qg5 Bg7 283. Qf4 Bf6 284. Qg5 Bg7 285. Qf4 Bf6 286. Qg5 Bg7 287. Qf4 Bf6 288. Qg5 Bg7 289. Qf4 Bf6 290. Qg5 Bg7 291. Qf4 Bf6 292. Qg5 Bg7 293. Qf4 Bf6 294. Qg5 Bg7 295. Qf4 Bf6 296. Qg5 Bg7 297. Qf4 Bf6 298. Qg5 Bg7 299. Qf4 Bf6 300. Qg5 Bg7 301. Qf4 Bf6 302. Qg5 Bg7 303. Qf4 Bf6 304. Qg5 Bg7 305. Qf4 Bf6 306. Qg5 Bg7 307. Qf4 Bf6 308. Qg5 Bg7 309. Qf4 Bf6 310. Qg5 Bg7 311. Qf4 Bf6 312. Qg5 Bg7 313. Qf4 Bf6 314. Qg5 Bg7 315. Qf4 Bf6 316. Qg5 Bg7 317. Qf4 Bf6 318. Qg5 Bg7 319. Qf4 Bf6 320. Qg5 Bg7 321. Qf4 Bf6 322. Qg5 Bg7 323. Qf4 Bf6 324. Qg5 Bg7 325. Qf4 Bf6 326. Qg5 Bg7 327. Qf4 Bf6 328. Qg5 Bg7 329. Qf4 Bf6 330. Qg5 Bg7 331. Qf4 Bf6 332. Qg5 Bg7 333. Qf4 Bf6 334. Qg5 Bg7 335. Qf4 Bf6 336. Qg5 Bg7 337. Qf4 Bf6 338. Qg5 Bg7 339. Qf4 Bf6 340. Qg5 Bg7 341. Qf4 Bf6 342. Qg5 Bg7 343. Qf4 Bf6 344. Qg5 Bg7 345. Qf4 Bf6 346. Qg5 Bg7 347. Qf4 Bf6 348. Qg5 Bg7 349. Qf4 Bf6 350. Qg5 Bg7 351. Qf4 Bf6 352. Qg5 Bg7 353. Qf4 Bf6 354. Qg5 Bg7 355. Qf4 Bf6 356. Qg5 Bg7 357. Qf4 Bf6 358. Qg5 Bg7 359. Qf4 Bf6 360. Qg5 Bg7 361. Qf4 Bf6 362. Qg5 Bg7 363. Qf4 Bf6 364. Qg5 Bg7 365. Qf4 Bf6 366. Qg5 Bg7 367. Qf4 Bf6 368. Qg5 Bg7 369. Qf4 Bf6 370. Qg5 Bg7 371. Qf4 Bf6 372. Qg5 Bg7 373. Qf4 Bf6 374. Qg5 Bg7 375. Qf4 Bf6 376. Qg5 Bg7 377. Qf4 Bf6 378. Qg5 Bg7 379. Qf4 Bf6 380. Qg5 Bg7 381. Qf4 Bf6 382. Qg5 Bg7 383. Qf4 Bf6 384. Qg5 Bg7 385. Qf4 Bf6 386. 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Qg5 Bg7 691. Qf4 Bf6 692. Qg5 Bg7 693. Qf4 Bf6 694. Qg5 Bg7 695. Qf4 Bf6 696. Qg5 Bg7 697. Qf4 Bf6 698. Qg5 Bg7 699. Qf4 Bf6 700. Qg5 Bg7 701. Qf4 Bf6 702. Qg5 Bg7 703. Qf4 Bf6 704. Qg5 Bg7 705. Qf4 Bf6 706. Qg5 Bg7 707. Qf4 Bf6 708. Qg5 Bg7 709. Qf4 Bf6 710. Qg5 Bg7 711. Qf4 Bf6 712. Qg5 Bg7 713. Qf4 Bf6 714. Qg5 Bg7 715. Qf4 Bf6 716. Qg5 Bg7 717. Qf4 Bf6 718. Qg5 Bg7 719. Qf4 Bf6 720. Qg5 Bg7 721. Qf4 Bf6 722. Qg5 Bg7 723. Qf4 Bf6 724. Qg5 Bg7 725. Qf4 Bf6 726. Qg5 Bg7 727. Qf4 Bf6 728. Qg5 Bg7 729. Qf4 Bf6 730. Qg5 Bg7 731. Qf4 Bf6 732. Qg5 Bg7 733. Qf4 Bf6 734. Qg5 Bg7 735. Qf4 Bf6 736. Qg5 Bg7 737. Qf4 Bf6 738. Qg5 Bg7 739. Qf4 Bf6 740. Qg5 Bg7 741. Qf4 Bf6 742. Qg5 Bg7 743. Qf4 Bf6 744. Qg5 Bg7 745. Qf4 Bf6 746. Qg5 Bg7 747. Qf4 Bf6 748. Qg5 Bg7 749. Qf4 Bf6 750. Qg5 Bg7 751. Qf4 Bf6 752. Qg5 Bg7 753. Qf4 Bf6 754. Qg5 Bg7 755. Qf4 Bf6 756. Qg5 Bg7 757. Qf4 Bf6 758. Qg5 Bg7 759. Qf4 Bf6 760. Qg5 Bg7 761. Qf4 Bf6 762. Qg5 Bg7 763. Qf4 Bf6 764. Qg5 Bg7 765. Qf4 Bf6 766. Qg5 Bg7 767. Qf4 Bf6 768. Qg5 Bg7 769. Qf4 Bf6 770. Qg5 Bg7 771. Qf4 Bf6 772. Qg5 Bg7 773. Qf4 Bf6 774. Qg5 Bg7 775. Qf4 Bf6 776. Qg5 Bg7 777. Qf4 Bf6 778. Qg5 Bg7 779. Qf4 Bf6 780. Qg5 Bg7 781. Qf4 Bf6 782. Qg5 Bg7 783. Qf4 Bf6 784. Qg5 Bg7 785. Qf4 Bf6 786. Qg5 Bg7 78

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Sunday 3 July 8 p.m.

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LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

George Hutchinson

Memo to Admiralty: Send Navigation Manual to No 10. Immediate

As an old seafaring man (he was in the Navy during the war), Mr. Callaghan presumably knows something about navigation and the Rule of the Road. He may remember that a vessel not under control is supposed to carry, where they can best be seen, two black balls hoisted in a vertical line. That is, by day. By night, the rule prescribes red lights, similarly placed.

If the Prime Minister has forgotten all this, he may care to consult the Admiralty Navigation Manual, Volume I, which will suffice for his present plight, since his observations can be confined to terrestrial objects and need not extend to the celestial, which are more fully explained in Volume II.

On the terrestrial evidence alone, his government is now out of control, drifting no longer under his (or anyone else's) command. It cannot be kept afloat, but must surely sink.

In all propriety, Mr. Callaghan should admit what those on shore can see for themselves. Let him observe Article 4 of the Rule of the Road and hoist the black balls.

Whether the Commission for Racial Equality, formally established this week, ought to undertake an investigation of the National Front, as has been suggested, I do not know. Certainly there are grounds for inquiry—but under properly constituted judicial authority and procedure. Without them, I am not sure that we should encourage the attempt—and the new Commission, under Mr. David Lane's chairmanship, is apparently of similar mind. The Commission, successor to the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission, is evidently moving with care and circumspection in its delicate sphere of responsibility.

As things have turned out, much more is now known about the Front—its origins, composition and organization—than was known a month or two ago. For this, we are indebted to Mr. Martin Walker and his most informative book *The National Front* (Fontana, £1.00). What Mr. Walker has not been able to do as fully as one could wish is to account for the Front's sources of income.

These remain mysterious. I cannot myself believe that its total revenue is derived from a membership of perhaps 20,000 with an annual subscription of £2 a head, plus the proceeds of special appeals and the sale of publications. Mr. Walker calculates that in 1974, for example, when there were two general elections, NF expenditure must have approached £100,000. In my own estimation it was probably greater, and the Front's present resources may exceed that amount.

Where does the money come from? This, perhaps, is the right inquiry. If we could discover all the sources, and know them with certainty, we would at once understand more of the larger political reality underlying this odious movement and its shameful purposes—the first of which is the hounding of the immigrant community to the point of expulsion.

Democratic though we are, have we not been over-indulgent in allowing the National Front the freedom which it so wantonly abuses? The freedom to say, for example, that six million immigrants are "taking British jobs, British homes, British welfare and education services".

This country does not contain six million immigrants, nor half the number. The figure represents a gross and wilful distortion of the facts. Yet it is placed before the British people as if it were an established fact—and thousands upon thousands are duly deceived, as we may judge (in part) from the votes secured by NF candidates in recent elections.

But for the earlier failure of the Home Office to provide dependable statistics, the lie could be nailed more easily—

The unanswered questions about

the National

Front, and

what I have

noticed about

girls with

folded arms

indeed the Front might never have dared to perpetrate it. This is one illustration of the consequences of official ineptitude or negligence, and we are all paying a price. I am not alone in thinking that the Home Office has much to answer for. To conceal the reality, to disguise the truth, intentionally or unintentionally, is to invite political—that is to say social—discredit or worse.

Turning to lighter things, I might remind you of a note in these columns a few weeks ago. Ever abreast, so to speak, of the social twists and turns of the day, I was remarking on the number of girls who walk about the streets with their arms folded. If you keep your eyes open you will see what I mean. The habit is becoming more and more prevalent, and I was wondering why. Many explanations—or theories—have reached me in the interval. A schoolmaster in the Midlands (after due consultation): "The consensus seems to be that they have all burnt their bras." A lady in Bath is of the same opinion: "It's because they wear no bras and are holding up their bosoms."

A gentleman in Mr. Maurice Macmillan's constituency: "The answer is simple—apart from going about naked it is a means of sex identification." Another in north London: "Simply to stop their breasts bouncing up and down and attracting the gaze of lascivious males."

A scholarly fellow at Cambridge: "It is part of the unsix syndrome where young women attempt to reduce the patent biological differences between themselves and their male counterparts." "A Head of House, Oxbridge: "The traditional women's handbag has been replaced by the shoulder bag, partly from fashion, partly for security—shoulder bags are not easy to snatch. But unless you have unusually broad or square shoulders (also unfashionable) the strap keeps sliding off, so you fold your arms to anchor it. This is only a guess—but I think it a good one. . . . The girls wear far too little for comfort—chestless, snooty, are popular wear, and many girls go bra-less. Nipples contract painfully when cold."

You can make what you choose of that selection. But there was one more, a corollary, touching as it also did on men walking about with their hands in their pockets. As that renowned old sculler and Olympic champion, Mr. Jack Bedford, wrote to me: "At Bedford School it was a crime to walk with hands in pockets. Punishment was that one was stopped from playing rugby, and made to parade in shorts and jersey before Tubby Fowler, the school gym sergeant. He then mounted his bicycle and rode round Bedford followed by the offenders. They were very few in those days of discipline and self respect."

Another reader was exercised about whistling. "Why the increase? It is a sign of a vacant mind. Whistling is probably the city that would win a prize for the most persistent whistlers. York would get a first for the most tuneless."

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How Philby prevented a wartime Russian master spy from bringing his secrets to Britain

When early in 1945 Russia's most successful master spy in Europe defected to Britain and offered to help the Allied war effort against Nazi Germany, he was inexplicably sent back to Moscow by British intelligence. It was a baffling and deplorable act, not only because the statutory punishment in Russia for defectors was the firing squad, but because of the information he could have supplied about Soviet activities in Britain.

The circumstances of the defection of Dr. Rado, the wartime head of Russia's "Lucy network" in Switzerland, have never been cleared up. But there is now persuasive evidence indicating that the decision was taken by Kim Philby.

Dr. Rado, a Hungarian-born professor of geography and noted cartographer, supplied Moscow in the darkest years of the war with advance information on German battle plans and troop dispositions and was, he believes, instrumental in the Red Army's victories at Stalingrad and Kursk.

In his memoirs, *Dora Jelenc*, Dr. Rado asserted that the source of his extraordinarily accurate information was a German officer in the *Wehrmacht* high command, who used as go-between Rudolf Roessler, a flamboyant and Nazi German.

Not long ago, in an interview with *Juventud*, the Soviet government newspaper, Dr. Rado explained why this mysterious German officer, whom he code-named "Werther", could not be named. Roessler, the only person who knew him, died in 1958 and took the secret with him into his grave.

He says: "It has not been possible to establish the identity of this officer for the Berlin sources and their Swiss contacts agreed to cooperate with us on the condition that we would not, under any circumstances, try to uncover their identities." Dr. Rado accepted that a man's word was his bond, and never tried to break it.

Recent British operations about the spy-breaking operations at Bletchley authoritatively assert, however, that the source of the Rado network's information was not a mysterious German officer but British intelligence.

At the height of his operations, Dr. Rado had three secret transmitters working almost round the clock, but the German *Abschir* eventually located them, and towards the end of 1944, forced the Swiss to break up the Lucy Ring. Dr. Rado fled to the liberated part of France and was ordered by Moscow to return immediately to the Soviet Union. On his circuitous way, via Cairo, he sought asylum from British intelligence. It was then that he was forcibly repatriated to Moscow.

Now it has been revealed that Kim Philby was responsible for Dr. Rado's extradition. The information comes from Leopold Trepper, another wartime Russian spy who headed the "Red Orchestra" network in occupied Europe. Recently



Happy Moscow days: Kim Philby relaxes with his fourth wife, Melinda.

Mr. Trepper has been allowed to emigrate to Israel, and his memoirs, excerpts of which have appeared in the Paris newspaper *L'Aurore*, he asserts that the British official responsible for Dr. Rado's extradition was Philby, the notorious "third man" in the Burgess and Maclean spy scandal of the 1950s. As Dr. Rado's former colleague and one-time supervisor, he ought to know.

Dr. Rado himself is rather reticent about this episode in his colourful life and has omitted it from his doctored memoirs. Nor does he explain how he succeeded in avoiding Stalin's firing squad. But he admits in a throwaway line that he served 10 years in a

Siberian forced labour camp.

Recently Dr. Rado's wartime work has received due recognition. He has been hailed as a paragon of "proletarian internationalism", the Russians heaped high decorations on him, and published his memoirs.

In his native Hungary he was awarded the "Kosztutzy Prize", and, on his seventy-fifth birthday, the "Order of the Red Banner", indicating that Russia's wartime spy-master has now definitely come in from the cold. His British betrayal, however, is definitely out in the cold. But then Kim Philby has outlived his usefulness.

Gabriel Rouay

Philip Howard's series on new words and new meanings

Don't blame Berlioz for this discordant note

For such a musical nation, the British are oddly unimaginative in their figurative use of musical terms. Our language is rich with metaphors drawn from the stage, from "role" to "scenario". But musical metaphors have never been so widely popular. We are preoccupied with the idea of "orchestrating" a speech, a campaign, a run up and down the whole gamut in scales and ranges other than musical ones. We speak of a person playing second fiddle, or blowing his own trumpet, or beating the drum for something.

Harmony, union, and discord are used to describe conditions and activities other than musical. A bandwagon can be jumped, or a campaign can be run up and down the whole gamut in scales and ranges other than musical ones. We speak of a person playing second fiddle, or blowing his own trumpet, or beating the drum for something.

It would seem strained to speak of the present Prime Minister conducting his Cabinet as a symphony; in contrast with Sir Harold Wilson in the 1970 general election, who, on the advice of his principal private secretary, Lady Falkender, fought an unsuccessful presidential campaign as virtuoso soloist in a violin concerto.

However, one technical term of music has suddenly become monotonously popular: the cacophony of writing about politics, and that is the verb to orchestrate. Campaigns, opposition, speeches, infiltration, pressure groups, and all sorts of other unpleasant and

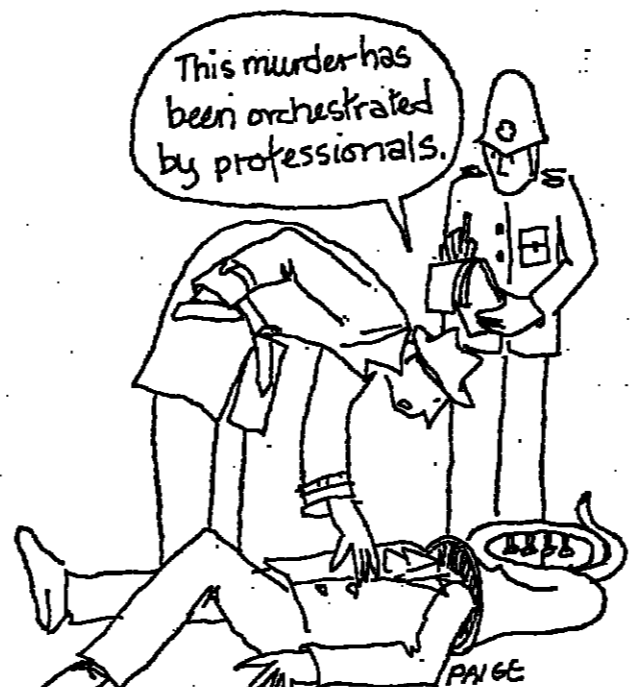
decidedly unmusical activities are now said to be orchestrated, and often carefully orchestrated. Orchestration or scoring is the art of setting out a composition for the instruments of an orchestra. The composer may score his music fully as he intends it, or first write it down in some kind of sketchy short score, or even in a pianoforte version. He is unlikely to use the last method unless he is so

limited technically as to be constrained to copy at the piano. The art of orchestrating has developed enormously since the early seventeenth century. Berlioz used a great range of instruments with endless variety from point to point, and is said to have been the father of modern orchestration, since this is still the normal procedure.

From its musical sense of composing or arranging music for performance by an orchestra, orchestrate has come to be used figuratively. At first the metaphor stayed quite close to the orchestra, and meant to combine harmoniously like instruments in an orchestra as in (1883): "A symphony of accordant and orchestrated spirits".

But recently it has come to be widely used to mean to organize, arrange, develop, or combine something or other so as to achieve a desired or desired result. Thus, a jester of tall tales should orchestrate his facts. Conspirators, especially tightly-knit groups of highly-motivated men, orchestrate their activities and events, and separate periods of time are orchestrated according to a novel's needs.

This new use is a welcome recruit to the moving topos of English metaphor, and it has qualifications. First, it is present grossly overused, and in danger of becoming a laughing stock. Second, as a new metaphor its literal meaning is still close to the surface, and liable to be roused to rude life in incongruous contexts. When television showed the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leaving Fiji on the royal yacht, standing in the stern and dramatically flanking the commentator gave his opinion that the scene was "beautifully orchestrated". We listened eagerly for the heavenly "woodwinds" and the surge of the Pacific percussion; or at the least an harmonious blast from the Britannia's horn. But music came there none. There was no orchestra, and the echo of an inappropriate metaphor.



A long walk in the rain with my absent friend Wainwright

I have never actually met my close companion, Wainwright, but I imagine he would describe himself as a pedestrian sort of chap. Among long distance walkers he is renowned for his series of remarkable guides done in spidery print and neat line drawings and maps that direct the route to the last barn and raspberry bush. They also abound with a ghastious Northern humour which suffices the law for the next charming ridge.

Wainwright was never far from my hip pocket when recently I attempted the Pennine Way, the longest and probably the most famous path in Britain. He is in front of me now, a sturdy and wrinkled volume, like many others which have survived this particular track. The dust jacket is solved; some chance of gathering dust in the Pennine Way, dry as a stick and crackling along in search of a book to land on would soon be planned down and converted to quagmire.

At intervals penetrating the careful seal of my waterproofs reduced it to pulp, but he stayed at the back of my mind, green with gold print covers between which every twist, turn, and fall of the 250-mile route was faithfully charted and described.

There must be scores of damp and travel-bruised Wainwrights along the spine of the Pennines at this moment because now, as the rain pours down, I come into its own with legends of bare, determined, knee-bellowing lungs and heavily shod feet. They will not, I am sure, be encouraged by Wainwright. He, however, "I" spend 18 months on the Pennine Way, walking in it bits and pieces. Mostly it rained—pouring rain, driving rain, rain that came down in one solid sheet, to prey not for fine days, which seemed too much to ask for, but for gentle and not-too-wetting rain. The crowning indignity for a seasoned fell walker was when I sought refuge under a lady's umbrella.

He was, my own star was made on a crisp, spring morning from Edele in Derbyshire with the early sun giving light and leaving the rain to fall around Kinder Scout. It is advisable to walk from south to north in order that the prevailing wind and any dazzling sunlight there might be, like a blessing from above.

The first day is the kind of shot across the bows which has been known to sink borderline spirits, to hold them below the waistline and send them limping to the nearest pub for a drink. It is a day when you are not sure what is to come. Grindstone Clough leads onto Kinder Plateau, a bleak, featureless moonscape of peat troughs and inkly ooze where in wild weather waterfalls are blown back-wards, and even on a clear day a compass is helpful.

Over Mill Hill a line of posts leads across Featherbed Moss to the Snake road where the land is so worn and saturated that the Way has been diverted along a quarter-mile stretch of plastic carpet which squeaks at every step. Bleakish is the next target. Here, Wainwright warns, lives have been lost and all who get on are glad to get off. It is another soggy labyrinth of peat bogs where careful navigation is essential. One should not whoop for joy upon coming across footpaths, my companion told me; too often they do not indicate a track but merely the erratic wanderings of some unhappy wretch as hopelessly lost as yourself.

It was late evening when eventually I topped Bleakish Head and Longdendale appeared below, a trans-Pennine trampled with roads, rail waterworks and electric pylons but also containing warm and friendly light. Crowden Hostel. The first miles were over. I felt exhausted, fatigued and damp by the impossible long yawning to the Scottish lochs. "They usually feel like I've seen folk come the that door on all fours batters the size of ba bedons," the warden cheerfully.

A determined walker, if laden, can cover the Way 16 days, even less if he has. Certainly the greatest sense of achievement would come completing the walk in expedition but there is less situational strain to collect like Wainwright, in bits and pieces. On most evenings, though, hostel, public house, bed and breakfast, estate agent will appear but in northern section accommodation can prove sparse.

For some of the pin carried one of the new pens produced by Black Greenough, a little, thin, chest 3½" yet providing a and waterproof shelter over the most exposed stretch of the Pennines where damp descends and enters from sides. A new gas cooker of delicately which expand into a reason meal and a track suit and bag added up to 28 total self-sufficiency. A he sack demanded a measure of space but did not reduce the daily r significantly.

Although Wainwright was most companionable guide, other books were imme helpful. Both were called *Pennine Way*, one by Stephenson and publisher, H.M. Stationery O the other by Kenneth Orl Books. The HMSO guide ded sections of the Ordn Survey with the path str across them in a bold red Surely I was unlucky."

Most guides warn of walking the way alone but one who did so would have crassly rude to his ramblers. There is always one else striding or shu along the Way, either put few moorland miles under belt or stepping as a d plodding dot. But if, like Wainwright, your legs be helplessly pained in a pes then it is useful to h companion strong enou wretch you free.

Since it was complet 1965, tens of thousands of have crossed the Pe Way. Their feet have worn grooves in it and occasi in the patience of fa whose mind the Way cross varies from the Indian file crossing pastures to an ext guage several feet wi trail but not always ob marked. I reached Ga near Alston before the rally won. I changed drenched into merely closed in the burr the thoughtful ruc leav-locked for just such st wayfarers.

I am reserving the last lent stretch of the wall along the Roman Wall a Cheviot to Kirk Yetholp few days when I can at last the fine view of the ward to it. "A great endurance," as one southe-remarked to me a last and my first day. My companion, who will be in my last report, wou-ably prefer a Great end to the feet."

Ronald

Britain, and the art of survival

A fashion show in Helsinki has been laid on for wives and friends of the delegates at a conference starting there on Monday. Trips have been arranged to Sibeliussäntie, a sauna-bath, Lapland and Lemnigrad. A banquet—no formal dress required—will take place, and baby-sitters are available.

Meanwhile delegates themselves will be discussing a subject which is becoming more and more fashionable—they are attending the Ninth International Congress on Suicide Prevention and Crisis Intervention, discussing the theme of "Self-destruction in a Changing World". The organizers expect one thousand delegates, which happens to be the number of people known to commit suicide every day throughout the world.

Ten times that figure are thought to attempt suicide daily, quite apart from those whose misuse of alcohol and drugs betrays suicidal tendencies.

Although no country can be complacent while its citizens are putting their heads in gas ovens and hurling themselves into rivers, Britain appears to have something to offer in its handling of would-be suicides. Among the Samaritans who will be taking part, Dr. Richard Fox, a consultant psychiatrist from

The Samaritans can at least claim some of the credit for the drop in the number of suicides

Colchester, will discuss the role of the volunteer. "We are known to 92 per cent of the population," he told me, "and probably one family in 40 will have been in touch with us. Every one of our centres is a 'drop-in' centre; very few in America are. Then there is the matter of ground coverage; Greater London has 14 centres, while the sprawling metropolis of Los Angeles has only one."

Differences in the two countries make direct comparisons impossible, but the Samaritans can claim at least some of the credit for the fact that while in the United States suicides rose by 20 per cent between 1968 and 1975, in Britain they actually declined.

"Youth and Suicidal Behaviour" is one of the main topics of the conference, and here again Britain is comparatively fortunate. In the 15 to 24 age span, our rate has remained static, while in some other countries it has doubled. There are differences according to sex as well as age; women are less likely to kill themselves, especially if they are young, than men (but are catching up). With "parasuicides"—attempts of varying degrees of seriousness—it is very different, tending to involve the young harassed woman.

Other main sessions involve "Suicide in Scandinavia" and "New Approaches to Crisis Intervention". Workshops will consider drugs, sexual minorities, and, in a discussion led by the world's first professor of "thanatology", the meaning of death. On the positive side, delegates will discuss volunteers, therapy, and the parts to be played by chemists and national health organizations in preventing suicide. Whatever ideas and solutions the conference throws up, it is to be hoped that some part filters back to those who might otherwise join the thousands who decide they cannot bear another day's existence.

Jonathan Sale

Did Russia ever take the Helsinki talks seriously?

The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Declaration) was signed nearly two years ago, and a meeting to review its operation is now under discussion in Belgrade. There is a widespread feeling in the Soviet Union that the first of the articles that we have quoted the Soviet Union bound herself to permit her citizens the right to emigrate. As is well known, however, Soviet citizens wishing to emigrate are often forbidden to do so, most commonly on the grounds that they are acquainted with state secrets. We have studied several such cases, and find that this claim about knowledge of state secrets is generally no more than an empty pretext.

For instance, the eminent scientist, Professor Benjamin Levich, is alleged to know state secrets because he used to work in nuclear physics; but in fact he ceased that work in 1949. Moreover, only one year before he applied for (and was refused) an exit visa he was allowed to travel to England and talk freely to British scientists.

Unfortunately the Helsinki Declaration does not itself provide a procedure for challenging these false pretences for the refusal of permission to emigrate—which is not to say publicly exposed. What the declaration

does provide, however, in the second article, that we quoted above, is that a citizen may ask to be accorded any of the rights set out in the Universal Declaration—including the right to emigrate—and is not to be penalized for doing so.

This conclusion must follow directly from the provision confirming "the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights"; any other interpretation would denude this right of all content. Suppose, for instance, that although English law gives taxpayers the right to appeal against their tax assessment, in practice anyone who did appeal was dismissed from his job on the orders of the Inland Revenue. If such a situation occurred, the "right" to appeal would be meaningless.

It is by just this sort of punitive action that the right of Soviet citizens to apply for permission to emigrate is deprived of meaning. The first response to an application is generally dismissal, from employment; sometimes the notice of dismissal even cites the application as rendering the individual unfit to hold his job. There then may follow a dismal round of attempts to find alternative employment that are refused on one pretext or another. If the would-be emigrant relies on goods sent by family or friends abroad to make ends meet, he

risks a charge of "speculation" if he is caught in his criminal path of being denied work, he may be tried for "parasitism". (An example is Iosif Begun, who was sentenced earlier this month to two years in exile.) Throughout this ordeal the applicant has no idea when, if ever, he will be granted permission to leave.

Nor is deprivation of employment the only punishment inflicted on individuals who act on their "right" under the Helsinki Declaration. Often their postal services are withdrawn—letters addressed to them remain undelivered—and their telephones are disconnected. Students who ask for emigration visas are expelled from the institutions in which they are studying; and children of would-be emigrants may be refused permission to enter institutions of higher education for which they are clearly well qualified.

We need not catalogue here all the reprisals that are taken against citizens of the Soviet Union who, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was specifically reaffirmed at Helsinki, apply to leave their country. Their variety and number are enough to convince us that the Soviet Union has grossly violated her undertaking to allow the individual "to know and act upon his rights". Her punitive

actions have also vi the unequivocal statement the Helsinki Declaration concerning the reunification of families, which was designed to give protection those applying for exit. (In practice applications are always made for reunification of families, the Soviet authorities w entertain an application not supported by a mem the applicant's family at can concern family fication will not modify rights and obligations applicant or of members family.)

To say that an applicant not have his rights w must mean that he w not be differently making the application before; in other words it will not be penalized for the application. How the systematic discipli that the Soviet Union p against her citizens who assist in her undertak to modify their rights?

The Soviet Union sign Helsinki Declaration qu on coercion. When she did she have any intent keeping her word?

Jack Beaton

Michael Yu



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FREEDOM FOR EMPLOYEES

Given rise to no less than four issues of law that currently sub judice, the dispute is at present of comment as irresistible. Without court cases, begotten dispute, it may be worth examining some of the issues involved. Leaving constitutionally important peripheral of Mr. Courtier and the workers, the conflict in the rights of workers representation and the pickets to express their legal rights of pickets is the making of a peace-keeping workshop, but further. Obstruction is forbidden. Law has sensibly established: mere force of may in itself constitute intimidation. If other want to go into the with or without listening tickets' arguments, they cry right to. In practice, have considerable disas to what they will often leads to ill- and confusion (an earlier conviction for obstruction recently reversed on appeal with a firm judicial on of the right of picketing) and the 1974 ent sought without a find a clearer formal it in the last resort it possible to judge in circumstances whether is getting out of hand. r the merits of the indig- charges that have been (and of the counter of undue roughness by el), it is clear that out- nicks the general

situation has got out of hand more than once this week. A thousand demonstrators outside a factory with about 300 employees are plainly an excessive show of strength. The union leaders who have organized and encouraged the mass picket must bear their share of responsibility for the predictable events that followed. After this week, it is hardly likely that the majority of Grunwick employees, who have continued to work at the factory, will feel much towards the union or towards APEX, the union which is seeking representation there. The meeting at which the general secretary, Mr. Roy Grantham, was howled down, although it was hardly an occasion at which secret doubts among the employees were likely to become apparent, was striking evidence of the prevailing attitude. It is of course perfectly possible for such feelings to be expressed among workers suffering much of the exploitation in conditions and wage rates that the strikers allege to exist. Any job these days may seem better than none. The immigrant workers who make up a large part of the work force will have their own ideas about acceptable conditions and about the value of being organized by APEX. It may be claimed that the advantages of organization should if necessary be conferred on them in spite of themselves. Mr. Grantham has insisted that there can be no end to the dispute unless his union is recognized and the strikers who have joined it since hostilities began reinstated (though he does not seek at present to set up a closed shop). But it seems best that a

fair proportion of any workforce should be convinced of the benefits of union representation before it is thrust on them. ACAS, the statutory body charged with mediating in such disagreements, tried last year to discover just what the Grunwick employees did think. But the company refused to give ACAS their addresses, and conducted a survey of its own, which, in view of the accusations of intimidation, cannot be accorded much weight. In the end ACAS rather lamely ruled that the union should be recognized, on the strength of a poll of the strikers alone. By a successive process of appeals, the rights laid out in this ruling could ultimately be incorporated into the contracts of Grunwick's employees, enforceable at civil law. Grunwick are suing ACAS on the grounds that it has exceeded its powers in this ruling, and trade unionists are concerned that the company, if it succeeds, may open up a way of frustrating the statutory machinery for gaining union recognition. This fear partly explains the hysterical actions this week aimed at bringing the dispute to a rapid end. Certainly the company's apparent disingenuousness over the ballot does tend to put it in the wrong. The best course of action now would be a cessation of picketing and an agreement to hold a proper ballot of all workers directly involved. If similar obstruction by employers became general it would be right to consider giving ACAS powers to insist on a ballot. For the question of representation is in the end one that only the employees concerned, not the management nor a union, are in a position to make.

RICH SHOULD BUY MORE FROM THE POOR

led and bitter issues of wealth between the richer northern countries and poorer southern neighbours so come to dominate international stage that a gathering of nations is debating them. It is surprising that these should have concerned the Commonwealth of Nations, responsible for a large part of the estimated 100 million people of the world, including China, with an annual income of less than \$100 billion. It became apparent during the economic debate of the wealth Conference, it is the gap in material that separates rich from poor, but also the acceptance of differences on the basis of this situation and at which it might be better. Nothing better than that, on the 11 Mr. Healey's plea that helping countries should be political realities in nations, and on the 12 accusation made by ASEAN, Prime Minister Malaysia, of "criminal" on the part of the 13th north towards the rights of the poor in economic field. Industrialized world has the of the vision and on that the problem offering sympathy but

only insignificant concessions. In spite of the concern expressed at the recent Downing Street summit, the North-South conference in Paris was more anxious to influence future oil prices than to respond to the plight of the Third World. Britain at least played a constructive part in Paris, nudging her European partners towards concessions. But even this seemed to be in recompense for the decidedly hard-nosed line taken at the 1976 conference on trade and aid at Nairobi. The intellectual argument for raising living standards in the Third World is that, at a time when the absorptive capacity of the rich markets for more products appears limited, the developing countries could provide a new engine for growth, exports and jobs for the world economy as a whole. The problem is how to convert the great needs of southern nations into effective monetary demand. There are four ways by which their purchasing power might be increased: by creating more international money, by improving the borrowing capacity of the developing nations, by giving them more substantial aid, or by permitting them to earn more from their own foreign trade. The first, although this must depend on the realisable amount of spare capacity existing in the industries of the northern nations. The second course, of

increased borrowing, is unlikely to be open to many countries that are already poor credit risks. In any case, Third World borrowing is already estimated to have reached a staggering \$180,000 million, and is causing some alarm. As for aid, it is open to political manipulation and confers an undesirable supplicant status on the recipient. The final option is for industrial countries to import more from the Third World, or increase the prices paid for these imports. But the rich nations refuse to do the former, keeping out low-cost Third World imports with a battery of tariffs and quotas, and are naturally opposed to doing the latter. The developing countries argue that those industries in the north which can no longer produce goods cheaply because of high local costs, should be transferred to the south. Additionally, they want the prices of their raw material exports to be maintained and increased through intervention by new international institutions, a demand which meets strong ideological resistance notably from West Germany and the United States. Such anti-interventionist arguments are illogical. If it is wrong artificially to raise copper prices as a distortion of market forces, it is not equally distorting to put tariffs on Third World textiles? It is not clear why intervention which causes a problem is acceptable but not intervention which seeks to rectify a problem.

JAPAN IS NERVOUS ABOUT KOREA

A new style and new hat incoming American is like to display are an accepted habit, the with a democrat follow-republican in office. Carter's moves have as brist as his election promised. At the end of the year he sent the President to Tokyo to meet an American with ground troops that moved to March he was making moves that would end a boycott of Cuba. Congress provided a block. In April and House of Representatives now both have ned down by the Senate. No cases are different much more a matter of American concern, as its proximity and the President Fidel Castro ident castigator of the as for years past the only international f this confrontation has a presence of Cuban Angola and elsewhere a issue to be debated in ton before a large Korea is much more an

international issue affecting America's allies and touching all the major powers. It was obvious when Vice-President Mondale went to Tokyo to announce the carefully-phased withdrawal that the Japanese were stifling their dispute while much regional opinion stretching down to Mr Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore was also exercised. The Japanese were most put out by the timing of the public statement. They realize that the rejection of aircraft and communications facilities, even after the five-year withdrawal period for ground troops, offers sufficient assurance of American action in the event of any surprise attack. But they fear that an otherwise rational analysis of the continuing military commitment may not have given enough weight to the psychological aspect of the withdrawal. It should not weaken South Korean resolve, given an economy that has far out-distanced that existing in the north. The more pressing danger is that North Korea, under the leadership of Kim Il-sung, might see in the American withdrawal yet another opportunity to push its claim to be the truly national force to unify Korea. Is Mr

Kim any more responsible or subject to restraint now than he was when he sent his troops across the 38th Parallel in 1950? It would be hard to affirm it with any certainty. And if he were to act, the Japanese conclude, neither the Chinese nor the Russians could risk disowning such an awkward neighbour outright. When the war ended in Vietnam two years ago it was generally admitted that the point of tension in East Asia would then become Korea. This shift has naturally had most influence on the Japanese. They see Korea as a country on their doorstep behind which lie two immense, continental communist powers. Of the two the Japanese plainly find China the more familiar and more comfortable as a neighbour, despite its political vagaries. Russia is the more unrelated and disturbing, much the more capable of damaging Japan and for the past few months a power of extreme concern over the disputed islands and in a bitter argument over fishing grounds. It is not surprising that Japanese anxiety over Korea should have been raised at a time when national unease over the Soviet Union was greater than ever before.

ery of penicillin

Richard Gordon as hardly unfair to me to a failure so well known ng's over the exploitation llin. He was no oppressed working in a corridor, as an implies (June 13). He, ofessor at St Mary's Hospi- se chief obstacle was his: Sir Almon Wright, an opponent of chemotherapy of experiments on mice. tion is right that Fleming ical use for penicillin

in 1928. In 1940 Fleming was under 60 and still a professor. He would have enjoyed by renown untrav- iled had he persisted in his discovery with the faint which Florey then brought to it. Sir Ashley Miles's revelation (June 14) of Florey's previous work on penicillin for the Medical Research Council is interesting if surprising, the Council not con- sidering to give an encouragement. My novel *The Invisible Victory* ignores neither Paul Ehrlich nor the failure of his arsenicals in the 1920s, used by Leonard Colebrook for puerperal fever. The drugs were tried not in

hope of killing the germs, but only for their incidental action of "stimulating the phagocytes". The penicillin trial has so many blind corners that I expected minor collisions with my distinguished medical contemporaries. Sir Ernest Chain's reminder (June 4) of our losing the world market in penicillin to the Americans during the 1940s is chastening. The Americans did everything for penicillin except actually inventing it. I am, etc. RICHARD GORDON, The Garrick Club, WC2. June 14.

Balance-sheet of EEC membership

From Professor F. H. Hahn, FBA
Sir, My colleagues Lord Kaldor and Professor Neill in their letter to you today (June 16) start by noting a number of advantages of economic benefits to be derived from UK membership of the EEC have not been fulfilled (six to seven years later). They finish their letter by suggesting that indeed membership of the EEC is the cause of the dismal statistics they quote. Not long ago another colleague, Professor Mills, in a letter to you claimed that certain correlations established a proposition in monetary terms and was rightly taken to task by the professionals including Lord Kaldor. Now he (and Professor Neill) are following in Professor Mills's footsteps. I wish to make it clear that I have no informed view on the costs and benefits of our membership of the EEC and that this letter is motivated entirely by a different consideration: the desperate economic situation in which we are in danger of losing to this country.

Clearly it is not sensible to claim scientific status for economics but it does merit in its serious practical sense a little thought and argument. It is certainly not the most wary of "causal arrows" very sensible of the difficulties of statistical inference and of the fragile nature of economic theories. It leads them to spell out very carefully the conditions required for a proposition to be true and to indicate as precisely as possible where the evidence is insufficient or in doubt and whether particular statistics have been used. The anecdotal material of the letter of my two colleagues is rather far removed from this. What exactly was the prediction made six or seven years ago? Was it predicted that large structural changes would take place in UK industry in so short a time span? Was the prediction unconditional? Did it take on board Mr Barber's budget, the oil crisis, etc. etc? Was it claimed that from the moment of signing the Treaty of Rome Britain was to start an upward climb, or was an initial dip expected? Have Messrs Kaldor and Neill established that had the Treaty not been signed the statistical evidence would have been different (and roster)?

These are the questions they are wrong in their beliefs—they may well be right. The point is that they give no economically grammatical reasons for their views. Perhaps it cannot be done in a letter to *The Times*. But then it had better not be written. I am not in the least even the modest contribution economists can make is brought into disrepute. That contribution consists in making complex and difficult matters sufficiently precise so that they can be reasonably argued about and tested. It is not the business of prophecy nor is there anything in economics which makes the correlation of two sets of events grounds for the view that one is the cause of the other. Yours sincerely, FRANK HAHN, Faculty of Economics and Politics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge.

King Harold's wife

From Miss Rose Muntz and Catherine Morton
Sir, It was with great pleasure that we read the letter of Dr Emma Mason and her colleagues (June 10) correcting the reported statement of *Le Monde* (June 10) that Harold II Godwinson (May 21) had a Russian wife, Elizabeth, known to the English as Edith. Edith was a perhaps over-popular name in eleventh century England, without the addition of yet another. However, however, not quite so many as Dr Mason's letter claims. The queen of Harold II was Ealdgyth Aelfgardsdaughter; his earlier mistress or wife de more Danica (her exact status is not certain) was Eadgyth Swanneshals. In Old English the names differ only in the absence or presence of an "I" (and for that reason are often confounded by post-Conquest chroniclers writing in Latin), but in their modern forms begin with different initial letters: Aelfgyth, Edith (cf. Athelstan, Ethelred), Nor was Canute's concubine an Edith. Her name in Old English is Aelfgyth, rendered as Alfiva by Scandinavian writers, and usually modernized as Elfrida (cf. the modern Elfrida for Aelfgyth).

Miss Vassilyeva's error in taking Harold Godwinson for Harold Godwinson may have been partly due to the fact that Harold, not was the second of his name to rule. King and Dr Mason's error in the marriage of Gytha Haraldsdatter with Vladimir Monomakh is a reminder both timely, and appropriate in Silver Jubilee Year after a happy marriage of 100 years. The descendants of them and their sovereigns of England have, therefore, since the fourteenth century traced their line from Harold II as well as from William I. Yours faithfully, CATHERINE MORTON, Fairview Cottage, Buckland St Mary, nr Chard, Somerset.

Scientific researches

From Dr N. E. Wetherick
Sir, It has come to my notice that, in an article in *The Times* of June 7 last, Mr Bernard Levin made some references to a scientific paper of mine which appeared in *Nature* on March 31. May I say that I welcome this opportunity to have the results of my researches made available to a wider audience. Some of my colleagues (motivated, no doubt, by jealousy) have suggested that it was Mr Levin's intention to be funny at my expense but I dismiss all such suggestions as inconsistent with the reputation of *The Times* and with Mr Levin's known seriousness of mind (witness his devotion to the music of Wagner). I am confident that his intentions were not less serious than my own in publishing the original paper. Yours faithfully, N. E. WETHERICK, University of Aberdeen, Department of Psychology, King's College, Old Aberdeen.

When the elms have gone

From the Chairman of the Countryside Commission
Sir, You were right in your leading article (June 11) to draw attention to the ravages of Dutch elm disease. Less dramatic, but equally damaging to the ecology and appearance of the countryside, has been the impact of modern farming, combined with failure on the part of public and private landowners to ensure that there were saplings enough to replace aging and diseased trees. This was amply demonstrated by the findings of consultants published by the Countryside Commission in *New Agricultural Landscapes*.

For some years the Countryside Commission have been collaborating with local authorities and other landowners in programmes of replanting backed by substantial inducements. This year the Commission have already committed £500,000 in this way. The majority of elms stood apart or in small groups in hedgerows, fields and copses; and it is here in the denuded countryside that they need to be replaced. The Commission believe that this can be done with out appreciable loss of agricultural efficiency; and they are establishing a series of experiments on working farms to prove and demonstrate the point. This is not to underestimate the contribution of productive woodlands, large and small to the landscape. They are the concern of the Forestry Commission who can now have greater regard to amenity, but still with an eye to eventual harvesting. Thus the roles of the two Commissions are complementary, and there is close cooperation between them. Yours faithfully, JOHN CRIPPS, Chairman, Countryside Commission, John Dower House, Crescent Place, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, June 14.

From Mr A. Geoffrey Booth
Sir, May I be allowed to comment on your leader of June 11? While the extinction of standing elm trees in the southern part of Britain is now a real possibility, our experience in Essex is that the root stock from which the present trees spring is often very much alive and may produce the elms of the future if young saplings are selected and allowed to grow up as they were for generations in the past. In the 1930s and 40s the elms acquired a gradual immunity to the even the modest contribution economists can make is brought into disrepute. That contribution consists in making complex and difficult matters sufficiently precise so that they can be reasonably argued about and tested. It is not the business of prophecy nor is there anything in economics which makes the correlation of two sets of events grounds for the view that one is the cause of the other. Yours sincerely, FRANK HAHN, Faculty of Economics and Politics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge.

Certainly the effects of the disease have brought home the fragile nature of our familiar landscape of hedgerows and small woodlands; not least to farmers and landowners, many of whom in this country have cooperated for five years in the establishment of new saplings, belts and hedgerows. Advice and grants have been available through the Countryside Commission, and we

Who was the fourth man?

From Mr Nicholas Wollaston
Sir, Gayest, funniest, funniest of all the young dons roped in to play games with us children at the college Christmas party in the thirties, Donald Beves was easily the favourite. And in the forties no student was so indifferent as unlikely even to get a third, as to be beyond his interest and kindness. Beves was all the things that he was conspicuous for and loved for, and if he was in fact such a far more talented actor than was ever suspected the news comes as a shock, as you said it would, but one of delight.

Such versatility, confounding the expected clichés of a performance and making fools look foolish, is rare—a colossal public deception concealing an ardent private secret, and a last laugh at our general gullibility. If the story is true, that the man who had us in an uproar with paper hats and party games and a huge pie cooked in the college kitchen, full of presents under the party, was the same man engaged in what you grotesquely call "distasteful activities" among the undergraduates, he must have been impelled for years by his faith, without reward and with great anger. He was not a man of an appalling record of treason leading to hundreds of deaths and an international scandal, but as one man's extraordinary journey; and it is nice to know that he ended, after a splendid bequest to his college, in his rooms there and not in exile among his bleak Moscow masters. Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS WOLLASTON, Thorington Hall, Stoke by Nayland, Colchester, June 16.

From Mr Peter Orr, and others
Sir, As Kingsmen, we deplore the manner and substance of your report (*The Times*, June 15), suggesting that Donald Beves was responsible for recruiting Philby, Burgess and Maclean as Soviet agents.

Old Morris workshop

From Professor L. J. Wits
Sir, The City Architect may well be right in saying (letter, June 9) that the Morris Garage was a crucial point in Lord Nuffield's career. The fact remains that it is a hideous building which defaces one of the most important sites in Oxford. Lord Nuffield had a strong sense of architectural fitness. He rejected the first plans for Nuffield College as being out of keeping with Oxford, and he approved the present building in the Cotswold style. It is difficult to believe that he would have welcomed the preservation of the Morris Garage. A plaque on the wall of a new and better building there would be sufficient to commemorate this scene of his early labours.

Not free to leave Russia

From Mr Rudolf Nureyev
Sir, Following the articles in your pages about human rights and the Helsinki and Belgrade conferences, may I quote the example of my own family living in Russia? My mother, my sister Ross and her daughter Gusseli have repeatedly applied without success for visas to visit me. Even since the Helsinki agreement about the need for greater freedom of travel they have again been refused. Although I left Russia for the sake of my career, I think I have brought some credit to the country where I was born and to the great school in Leningrad where I studied. It is therefore the help that has already been given by many people to my efforts to persuade the Soviet authorities to let my mother, sister and niece visit me after a separation of 16 years. Yours sincerely, RUDOLF NUREYEV, c/o S. A. Gorlinsky Ltd, 35 Dover Street, W1. June 17.

Choice for Labour Party

From Mr Christopher Mayhew
Sir, Lady Burton and Mr Levin (*The Times*, June 14) differ about the merits of the Prime Minister but make the same basic error: they assume that the Labour moderates could, if they asserted themselves, recapture control of the party. But what evidence is there for this? A few Labour moderates (I was one myself) tried and failed to organize this in the late sixties when the balance of power was far more favourable in the NEC, the conference and the constituency parties. It is manifestly impossible now, when so many leftists have been allowed to dig themselves in and so many moderates have either despaired and left or been expelled. The Labour Party can no longer be reformed from within. Moderates must now choose between being a pro-European minority in an anti-European Marxist-orientated party or developing the agreement with the Liberals into a pro-European social-democratic alliance. They may have to choose very soon. If they simply "go through the motions" of supporting European elections with proportional representation (eg. allowing Cabinet ministers to vote against them) the agreement will collapse and the Government will fall. They will then have rejected partnership with Steel and entrusted their fortunes to Benn. Yours, etc. CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW, 30 Watford Road, Wimbledon, SW20.

The National Stud

From Lieutenant Colonel G. M. E. Morgan
Sir, In your leading article of June 6 "Footing the Bill for our Racehorses", you conclude that "In the end it may be that racing is merely passing through the same depressed phase as most other industries". The parallel may be correct enough but it is scarcely helpful. The fact is that the capital assets of our racing, namely the stallions and brood mares which, together with those bred in Eire, are the best in the world, are being sold abroad and can never be replaced. (I except France because she has a totalisator monopoly and for the time being enough rich owners and breeders). We are therefore being left for the future with only the second best to breed from. All the suggested remedies discussed so far, such as a vote monopoly, higher prize money and so on are obstacles to for various reasons. But the Government wants to preserve the valuable racing industry, it has one hitherto little publicized option. That is to subsidize the National Stud enough to enable it to acquire and breed from the best racehorses in this country to keep the standard. I am not competent to estimate the cost, but it would surely earn good dividends, because other countries, especially North America, cannot maintain the breed without frequent renewal from British and Irish blood stock. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, GERALD MORGAN, Woodham, Windmill End, Ewell, Surrey.

Bringing up baby

From Mrs Peter Matthews
Sir, You report (June 11), that the greater skill of women in "non-verbal communication" is now scientifically proved. You do not, however, give what must be the main reason for this undoubted fact. There is no mystery. It is women who have the care and nurture of the newly born human infant, who, at that stage of development, cannot communicate by words. This skill is not an indication of the man and super-man qualities, but the by-product of a natural function. Yours truly, PAMELA MATTHEWS, 1 Edwades Place, Kensington High Street, W8. June 11.

Long to reign over us

From Sir Emily Littler
Sir, We are nearing the end of the splendid celebrations honouring the Jubilee of one of the greatest monarchs in the history of England. God Save The Queen. Long May She Reign Over Us. We sing it with love for her and the Duke. Should we sing, therefore, the people's care of her, the kind conies round and not allow her to ride side-saddle from the Palace all down the Mall and sitting side-saddle for two hours in cold pouring rain reviewing our splendid, but far too long, ceremony of Trooping the Colour? Weather is unpredictable and we must protect our Queen. If we sincerely want her Long to Reign Over Us, Happy and Glorious. EMILY LITTLER, The Palace, W1. June 13.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

Spain's new Cabinet may choose devaluation

With the election safely completed in Spain, some senior international monetary officials expect that country to provide the first of what could be a wave of devaluations in Europe.

Inflation of 20 per cent and a current account deficit forecast of \$4,000m (about £2,300m) during this year are seen by officials as leaving the Suárez Government with a cut in the value of the peseta as the most effective way of trying to cope with the country's economic problems.

In New York the peseta weakened yesterday against the dollar, depressed by reluctance to hold the currency over the weekend, dealers said.

If the Spaniards do decide to act, they are thought unlikely to be alone. Turkey has also recently held elections which led to the installation of a new Government and the \$2,500m current account deficit predicted for this year by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development would seem to put pressure on the Turks to act.

There have been persistent rumours of delays in payment for imports. These have been equally persistently denied, as have suggestions of foreign exchange shortages.

Spain and Turkey are the two most extreme cases in the Mediterranean of countries which have been running substantial deficits since the increase in oil prices of 1973.

In a different category are the Scandinavian nations, concerning whom a fresh wave of devaluation rumours went the rounds of the markets yesterday.

The most widely tipped candidate to make a devaluation is Sweden, where costs are now thought to be 15 to 20 per cent out of line with major competitors.

As an associate member of the "snake", a change in the krona's parity would automatically pose questions for the other Scandinavian currencies.

What worries some of the international monetary community is that each of the countries mentioned above may have a strong case for devaluing, the consequential uncertainty would risk provoking a new wave of speculation, perhaps drawing in other countries.

The working of the floating rate system is thought to have been the subject of intense discussion by some central bank governors in Basel last week-end, though no decisions have been indicated.

Worries about the uncertainty associated with frequent changes in parity are reinforced by the fact that the very large changes which have occurred over the past few years do not seem to have brought an end to the necessary adjustment in the international monetary system.

David Blake

Hopeful signs for inflation with latest monthly release slowing to 0.8 pc

Correspondent
The following are the index numbers for the Government's latest monthly release of the Retail Prices Index (RPI) for May 1977. April's figures are in brackets.

Normally, the RPI is released on the first day of the month. But the release of the May figures was delayed by the release of the April figures on the 12th.

The RPI for May was 155.2, a fall of 0.8 per cent on April's figure of 156.0. This is the lowest monthly fall since July 1976, April's 2.6 per cent.

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RETAIL PRICES

The following are the index numbers for the Government's latest monthly release of the Retail Prices Index (RPI) for May 1977. April's figures are in brackets.

	(1) All items	(2) All items except food	(3) Rate of increase over 12 months
1976			
May	155.2	154.2	13.8
June	156.0	155.4	13.1
July	156.3	155.8	12.9
Aug.	156.5	156.0	13.2
Sept.	156.8	156.0	14.5
Oct.	158.5	158.2	14.4
Nov.	158.8	158.4	14.2
Dec.	158.0	158.8	15.2
1977			
Jan.	172.4	170.9	18.0
Feb.	174.1	172.5	18.5
March	175.8	174.3	18.7
April	180.3	178.7	20.5
May	155.2	154.2	13.8

Seasonal prices will fall sharply in coming months, dragging down the overall price figure. However, the increase in the index excluding seasonal foods has been just as large during the first five months of the year as has the increase for the overall index. Thus it is not clear that the price performance has been made worse by the bad performance of seasonal foods, though if they fall in price later this could help. In the second half of 1976 (which was affected by a small number stayed out little difference in the movement of the two indices.

The other important negative force will be the substantial increase in factory gate prices which are still being recorded, and which will have to come through to the consumer before inflation really starts slowing down. There may be some evidence that manufacturers are still hoping to restore profit levels.

Even if the Government has got its forecast to the end of the year right, that will not be the end of its problems.

For it has forecast that by the second quarter of 1978 inflation will be down to 9.4 per cent.

If inflation slows substantially in the next few months and the target for the end of 1977 is met, then an unpleasant surprise awaits it in early 1978 unless things turn out much better than it currently hopes.

For the consequence of very slow inflation to the end of this year followed by an average of 9.4 per cent for the year to the second quarter of 1978 would be that during the first six months of next year inflation would be running at a faster rate once again.

There are two ways out of this dilemma. Either the target for the year-long period would turn out to be too high, which would surprise most outside observers, or the higher rate of inflation in the first half of 1978 would be entirely because of seasonal factors.

Even if this latter argument is true, it is not likely to prove entirely convincing to all union negotiators even if they agree to limit pay settlements to the increase in the cost of living during the next pay round without trying to recoup what they have lost in this.

All Thorn shareholders to have votes

By Richard Allen
Thorn Electrical Industries plans to give equal voting rights to all its shareholders under proposals announced last night. The move, for which shareholders' approval is being sought before the annual meeting on September 9, has been widely expected since Sir Jules Thorn, the group's creator, withdrew his shares last year and was succeeded by Mr Richard Cave.

A spokesman said that the enfranchisement had been under consideration by the board for some time and had the full support of Sir Jules, who is now Thorn's first president.

Sir Jules, who is 78, is still Thorn's biggest shareholder, controlling more than 10 per cent of the total equity.

At present the "A" ordinary shares, which constitute just under half the total equity of

133 million shares, carry no voting rights. Under Thorn's proposals holders of ordinary shares, which carry voting rights on a one-for-one basis, will be compensated for the dilution of power by a one-for-20 scrip issue.

News of the plan resulted in an 8p jump in the ordinary shares to 306p and added to the 4p shares at 300p. This gives the group a stock market capitalization of more than £400m.

Thorn is one of the last really large companies to give way to pressure from the Government and the investment community for the system of non-voting shares to be abolished. The Rank Organisation and J. Lyons have made similar moves last year and the Burton Group is considering such a move when profits improve.

Among companies still having "non-voters" are Hoover,

which is controlled by the American Hoover group, and Beaverbrook Newspapers, where the Aitken family is able to retain control despite holding a relatively small percentage of the total equity.

Other groups include Acrow (Engineers), Airfix, Decca, Gestetner Holdings, GUS, and Savoy Hotel.

All television companies are obliged to issue publicly only non-voting shares, as voting rights can be transferred only with the approval of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The Thorn spokesman last night referred to growing pressure outside the group as one of the main reasons for the enfranchisement.

Another important factor is the group's worldwide expansion plans. Thorn intends to apply later this year to a number of European stock exchanges for the listing of its



Mr Richard Cave, chairman of Thorn Electrical Industries.

equity share capital to establish a more recognizable international presence. Most overseas exchanges do not recognize voting restrictions.

Gulf Oil man helped to draft letter on cartel

Washington, June 17.—A former Gulf Oil Corporation executive helped to draft a letter to the Canadian government requesting that Gulf participate in an international uranium price-setting cartel.

The evidence by Mr L. T. Gregg, a United States House of Representatives investigator, subcommittee appeared to undermine Gulf's contention that it was compelled to join the cartel by Canadian officials.

Mr Jerry McAfee, Gulf's chairman, has already admitted that the cartel was a "necessary evil" and that it was not a "voluntary" cartel.

Considerable information on the cartel appeared to set uranium prices already been revealed in documents said to have been taken from the offices of Mary Kathleen Uranium, an Australian subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc, the United Kingdom mining finance house.

Publication of Gulf documents on the cartel and the evidence of its employees before the House subcommittee are likely to be used extensively in the complex Westinghouse litigation.

Westinghouse is being sued by several power companies over failure to deliver contracted uranium. Westinghouse has claimed that it was prevented from supplying the uranium as a result of the activities of the price fixing activities of the Uranium Producers' Club.

Westinghouse has in turn sued 29 uranium companies, including RTZ and six of its subsidiaries and Gulf.

The Westinghouse litigation has already led to senior RTZ executives appearing to give evidence under letters rogatory at the United States Embassy in London this week.

On Tuesday Sir Mark Turner, chairman of the company, as

well as other executives pleaded the Fifth Amendment, an American device to avoid answering questions that might lead to self-incrimination.

At issue in today's House subcommittee hearing was a January 1974 letter by a top Canadian edger official to Mr N. M. Edger, manager of Gulf's Canadian uranium marketing subsidiary.

Mr Gregg, who was then manager for uranium sales for the subsidiary, said the letter was actually drafted by Mr Edger and himself.

The letter was signed by Mr G. M. Macnabb, senior assistant Canadian deputy minister for energy, mines and resources.

Mr Edger and I jointly drafted this letter or something very close to it and sent it to Macnabb," Mr Gregg conceded under questioning.

Gulf officials testified before the panel yesterday that the company joined the cartel only because it was forced to by Canada. The officials also denied that this involvement violated any United States antitrust laws.

Mr Gregg said that his superiors at Gulf were very sensitive about the antitrust issue and that "I would not, as a practice, talk about club activities when I was in the United States."

It asked about activities of foreign uranium producers he would deny knowing anything about the arrangement.

Mr John E. Moss, subcommittee chairman, said it is "quite possible" that the panel would vote to ask the Justice Department to investigate whether Gulf violated United States antitrust laws.

In testimony yesterday, two senior Gulf officials acknowledged that the cartel's activities did result in an increase in the world market price of uranium.

Comecon raising loan of \$500m for pipeline

Comecon, the communist economic organization, is raising \$500m (about £293m) by way of a loan from a consortium of international banks led by Dresdner Bank, of West Germany.

The funds, which have been lent for seven years, will largely be used in financing the building of a 1,720-mile pipeline to carry gas from Orenburg in the Urals Mountains to six East European countries.

Part of the money will be used to buy imports from the West, particularly hardware and machinery for the pipeline, such as gas turbines.

The loan, which has been arranged by the Moscow-based International Investment Bank, carries interest at rates ranging from 1½ to 1½ per cent

above the London interbank rate (LIBOR). Banks from Britain, the United States, West Germany, Canada and Czechoslovakia were among the 19 which participated.

This is the second large loan which Dresdner has arranged for the International Investment Bank. Last year it arranged a loan of \$500m over six years.

The present loan comes after attempts to obtain a similar loan under English law for the IIB's sister bank, the International Bank for Economic Co-operation. That attempt failed because of doubts about whether the Comecon institution could be answerable to the courts in Britain.

Another big loan is being arranged by European Banking Institute of Credit Official, Madrid. It proposes to raise \$100m over six years at 1½ per cent above LIBOR.

Alcan (UK) lifts prices by £50 a tonne

Alcan (UK) which operates the Lynemouth aluminium smelter in Northumberland, yesterday announced a £50 a tonne increase in the price of primary ingot from June 27 to a new high level of £680 a tonne. This represents an increase of about 8 per cent.

The company said that Alcan South Industries would be raising its price to £680 a tonne.

Alcan's ingot price is equivalent to 53 cents a pound and coincides with the new price announced this week by Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation in America.

The new United Kingdom price is slightly higher than that in most European markets, although Alusuisse and VAW in Germany have announced increases lifting prices, probably in the third quarter, to the equivalent of 56 cents a pound.

Equity market in need of fresh incentive

Gilt-edged rather than equities benefited from the news of a slowdown in the pace of inflation, and by the close many long dated stock threequarters of a point higher.

But equities refused to be shaken out of the lethargy which has overtaken them since the BP offer for sale and the FT Index closed another 19 points lower at 441.6, a drop of 7.8 over the week-end.

The industrial sections continued to be worried by the possibility of an autumn election, and dealers said it was a measure of uncertainty that the Retail Prices Index made so little impact.

One of the brightest spots was BP which rose 8p to 888p.

Apart from BP it has been a difficult week for equities which are badly in need of some fresh incentive.

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Blocks blockade Dagenham as strike set-up stops Ford car production

Webb
which began over the of one man at Ford's plant stopped all car production yesterday and led to cars being laid off.

The number could be within a few days, with among the 18,000 employed at the Langley, and South commercial vehicle

and General Motors pickets have effected a blockade of the Dagenham plant, cutting off access to the three plants.

Effort to contain the picketing was last night with TGWU try to persuade them to stop picketing on the Dagenham plant.

Supply Ford's Euro-3 cars began last Friday night. The British car makers are to accept as part of the Dagenham plant work on strike

for three days, the period of the suspension of one of their colleagues.

He had been disciplined after an inquiry into his refusal to carry out his job because, he claimed, the method hurt his wrist.

As a result of the strike 3,000 men were laid off in the adjoining paint, trim and assembly plant. They were recalled on Wednesday, at the end of the suspension period, but a small number stayed out demanding payment for the three days lost.

The company described them as "a small number of militants, probably only a handful of men. But by yesterday they were producing far fewer vehicles today than they were in 1972, when they had far fewer employees."

Yesterday Ford sent a letter to the Dagenham workers warning that there were 22,000 people who want to carry on normal working. The situation is that a small group of employees in defiance of the company and the unions are jeopardizing the work of everyone else.

Clearly we cannot go on paying people without working indefinitely."

Publication of Gulf documents on the cartel and the evidence of its employees before the House subcommittee are likely to be used extensively in the complex Westinghouse litigation.

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Complaint anhandling wley plant

Buckle, district secretary of the Transport and Workers' Union, yesterday reported to his union's office after he and a steward were at angry Leyland car plant.

Cowley said he was unhandled at a mass meeting on Thursday morning. He was pushed and a later meeting was caused by a small Mr Buckle said.

The new union branch after the union decided by Mr Alan Thorn representative.

Two more companies join NEB's computer offshoot

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent
Systeme, a Leeds computer systems company, and SPL International, the computer software subsidiary of the Simon Engineering group, have emerged as the second and third companies to have reached agreement in principle to join Inspec Data Systems, the National Enterprise Board's computer systems marketing subsidiary.

The first company to join was Computer Analysts & Programmers, one of the largest United Kingdom software houses.

The National Enterprise Board has agreed with Systeme to acquire for £500,000 a 26 per cent shareholding in the company. This represents about

£200,000 for the purchase of existing shares and about £300,000 for new shares.

Also, the NEB will provide a loan facility of £700,000, thus making £1m available for future development.

Systeme was founded in 1973, and has since been successful in combining standard mini-computers with specially tailored software and hardware to provide small commercial computing systems. The NEB agreement has to be ratified by Systeme's existing shareholders.

SPL International has confirmed that agreement in principle has been reached with the NEB concerning a shareholding by the board in the software house, but no details have been released yet.

Mr Shore to meet builders

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, is to meet leaders of the construction industry shortly to explore various suggestions for stimulating the level of activity in the industry and thus avert the threat of further redundancies in the sector, where unemployment is already running at a record level of 300,000, largely as a result of the Government's cutbacks in public expenditure.

Among suggestions to be discussed will be the possibility of private capital being used to finance the construction of public sector building works, which could be leased to Government departments or local authorities.

Mr Eric Lyons, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said yesterday that Mr Shore had hinted on possible action which the industry would explore in discussions.

Mr Lyons felt that the industry was going to "get some action."

NCB contracts worth £16m for 20 companies
Twenty companies have won orders totalling more than £16m in a new round of contracts placed by the National Coal Board. Almost £7m is earmarked for corrugated steel sheets, ordered from seven companies, including the British Steel Corporation.

Two of these companies join four others to supply the NCB with almost £3m worth of rolled steel lagging boards. Electrical cabling worth £1.5m has been ordered from three companies.

Finnish Irish venture
A Finnish garment manufacturing company, Tikka, is to invest £1m in a new plant at Thurles, near Limerick, in the Irish Republic. It will provide employment for 160 people by 1979.

Avonmouth strike
Half the ships at Bristol's Avonmouth docks were idle yesterday and 500 dockers were sent home because of a dispute involving 100 clerks. They walked out on Thursday in a dispute over the handling of a cargo vessel.

Employers scrutinize code on disclosures

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor
Employers are studying details of the final text of a new code of employment practice, approved by the Government, which recommends company disclosure to trade unions of a whole range of previously highly-confidential business information.

They see themselves being faced with a series of earnings, sources of earnings, liabilities, allocation of profits, details of state aid, transfer pricing, loans to other companies and interest payments.

Because of the code's vagueness on these matters, it is believed that at first there will be some exploratory requests for sensitive information to establish how far each side can go.

The code states: "Some examples of information which if disclosed in particular circumstances might cause substantial injury are: cost information on individual products; detailed analysis of proposed investment, marketing, or pricing policies; and price quotes or the make-up of tender prices."

Information which has to be made available on the Companies Act would not fall into the restricted category.

"Substantial injury" may occur if, for example, certain customers would be lost to competitors, or suppliers would

refuse to supply necessary materials or the ability to raise funds to finance the company would be seriously impaired as a result of disclosing certain information," the code admits.

It is upon this qualification that employers will be relying in rejecting union requests for sensitive information.

However, no one can be certain of the position. Recognized trade unions know that employers now have a duty to disclose to their authorized representatives on request information without which they may argue they would be "materially impeded" in collective bargaining and that it would be good practice to be given information that employers might want to withhold.

By going to the CAC, unions can complain that employers are not observing the spirit or intent of the Employment Protection Act provisions, citing the details of the ACAS code in their arguments for a ruling. First rulings will set precedents for other companies.

The code comes into operation on August 22. The Secretary of State for Employment has laid an Order which amends the main Code of Industrial Relations to take into account the guidelines prepared by ACAS.

In spite of its moderate tones, the code, relating to company information, is fairly radical on the type of information that could be specified. It is being seen by employers, against the background of the provisions of the Industry Act on disclosure and planning agreements as well as the controversies over pension policies and the introduction of industrial democracy, as the first practical move by the Government to implement its ideas for worker participation.

It advises employers to be as open and helpful as possible and to be prepared to meet requests for information promptly and in an easily understood form. The Government is hoping that unions and employers can reach joint understandings on what disclosure is likely to be required to avoid troubles.

the markets moved

The Times index : 179.81 - 1.7
The FT index : 441.6 - 7.8

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	Bank
	buys	buys	buys
4p to 42p	1.61	1.56	
5p to 31p	20.50	28.50	
5p to 285p	64.25	61.25	
5p to 355p	1.54	1.79	
5p to 355p	10.75	10.35	
5p to 355p	7.20	6.95	
5p to 355p	8.74	8.42	
5p to 355p	12.50	11.30	
5p to 355p	64.00	61.50	
5p to 355p	8.40	7.95	
5p to 355p	1,550.00	1,500.00	
5p to 355p	4.40	4.22	
5p to 355p	9.38	9.02	
5p to 355p	68.25	64.75	
5p to 355p	2.06	1.90	
5p to 355p	7.89	7.54	
5p to 355p	4.46	4.24	
5p to 355p	1.76	1.74	
5p to 355p	32.50	30.50	

There were small differences in the pound exchange rate yesterday. The pound was at 179.81, a fall of 1.7 from 181.51 on Friday. The FT index was at 441.6, a fall of 7.8 from 449.4 on Friday. The pound was at 179.81, a fall of 1.7 from 181.51 on Friday. The FT index was at 441.6, a fall of 7.8 from 449.4 on Friday.

Bank Base Rates Table 20 Annual Statement: The Investment Trust Corporation 17

THE INVESTMENT TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED

The following is an extract from the Report of the Directors:

* Gross income of £3,678,861 for the year to 31st May, 1977 shows an improvement of some £521,000 over the previous year. Most of the British companies in which we hold shares have managed to increase their dividends by the permitted ten per cent, and some larger percentage increases have flowed through from companies which because of rights issues or mergers have been exempted from dividend limitation. Our income from abroad has also benefited from higher dividends and the fall in the value of sterling.

* Earnings per share are 6.223p against 5.209p last year, and your directors recommend a final dividend of 4.095p which together with the interim dividend of 1.82p makes a total of 5.915p per share for the year, an increase of 19.7 per cent. The increase in the Retail Price Index over the year was 17.5 per cent. The net asset value of each ordinary share rose by 5.7 per cent, to 261p.

* In the current year we have to consider the possibility

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

National Savings

Money management is the new goal

How much instruction in money management as a kid did you receive? In my case the answer was very little: and what there was came from my parents, not my school.

I am now curious to find out how much my young daughter will learn about money management from her schooling. It should be more than I did, particularly if the present dream of the National Savings Movement can be transformed into reality.

The National Savings Movement, an organization of voluntary workers devoted to promoting National Savings, has its origins in the First World War. Its history was troubled free until this decade when a series of body-blows brought the movement to its knees. The latest, the Government's decision, as part of the restraint of public expenditure to axe the Civil Service support staff by next March, will prove the coup de grace unless the movement can find both new backers and new objectives.

It is now proposed that the National Savings Movement should abandon its fiscal role of providing savings (too cheaply at times, many would argue) for the Government as its main aim and concentrate instead upon educating people in what can broadly be described as money management.

"We are concerned," says the Radice report (commissioned by the movement to analyse its future), "about the plight of those who appear to be incapable of personal financial planning whether it be through ignorance or neglect."

The main plank of the Radice report was that the movement should seek new allies among the principal savings institutions—the clearing banks, build-

ing societies, life offices, unit trusts and investment trust companies—and together create a new association of savings institutions. This proposal has been adopted with the minor change that the envisaged savings institution is now being described as a Money Management Association.

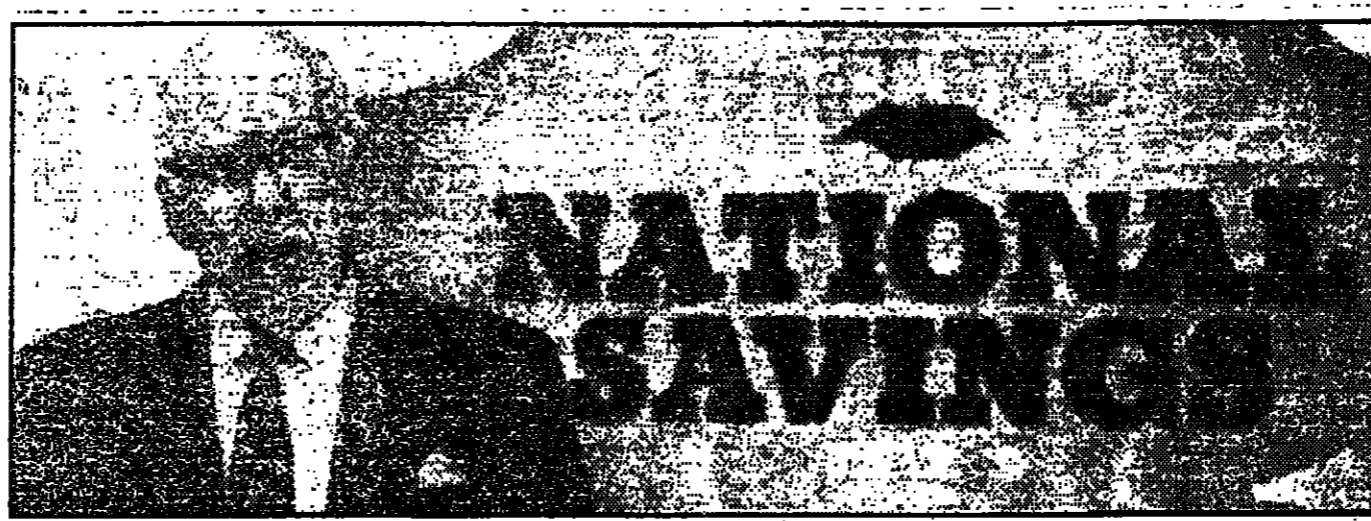
The aim, says Sir John Anstey, chairman of the National Savings Movement, will be "to provide an educational service to teachers and training establishments with responsibilities for training young people."

The teachers themselves, welcome these proposals. The National Savings Movement has been long established in schools with a growing emphasis on pupil-run banks as opposed to simple sales of the (now defunct) savings stamps.

Mr John Bray, president of the National Union of Teachers, last week, how much the concept of school savings operations has changed. "The emphasis has gone from the virtue of savings to why should we save and what is money about."

All the teaching unions share this approach to savings. Apart from the obvious advantages of having course material prepared for them on this subject, all like the non-partisan approach which would hopefully be one of the main features of courses designed by the Money Management Association.

All journalists involved in family finance do, I am sure, share my view that a Money Management Association is one of the most meritorious ideas that have come our way for a long time. As journalists, with an objective view rather than a vested interest in promoting



Sir John Anstey, chairman of the National Savings Movement: Hatching a brilliant idea but failing to give it adequate sales push.

the worthiness of this (form of) savings rather than that we frequently receive varied calls for financial advice.

In some instances, readers may only want a second opinion about a proposed course of financial action; in others the ideas reveal an alarming ignorance of matters financial.

But how much chance does the National Savings Movement's proposal for a competent and indeed adventurous Money Management Association stand of getting off the ground? The answer, regrettably, is that at the moment the chances are a good deal less bright than they ought to be.

Sir John Anstey and his fellow-committee members have had a brilliant idea but they are not pushing it as hard as they ought and could do.

Instead of getting out among the clearing banks, building

societies and unit trust organizations and preaching the idea of a Money Management Association, the National Savings Movement is relying upon the Treasury to set up a working party of all potentially interested bodies. That might be fine if the Treasury were a major convert to the idea. It certainly isn't against it but that is a far cry from being an enthusiastic supporter.

The creation of a Money Management Association is quite literally the last lifeline available to the National Savings Movement. Yet so far as I understand it the Treasury has not yet organized any meetings between parties which might be interested in subscribing to a Money Management Association. (It will require an estimated £100,000 of which the Government is prepared to stump up only £250,000.)

Preliminary notification of the concept has been circulated among the other savings institutions but the general impression one gets is that the response is at best lukewarm. Certainly they themselves will take no action to promote a Money Management Association until more pressure is brought to bear upon the Government or until they can see a detailed exposition of the planned range of activities for the association.

In particular they need to be reassured that the association would not plug National Savings products at the expense of savings schemes from the private sector. This is a big hurdle; the rivalry between the state and private sector for personal savings is long standing and it will be difficult to eliminate overnight.

And, of course, each form of savings has its own vested interest which it thinks it can

promote satisfactorily itself without getting involved in the possibility of promoting its competitors as well.

This view is understandable—building societies, life offices and banks have all spent money on assembling school packs, films and lectures in recent years—but it must be short-sighted.

What is at issue in my opinion is not whatever the National Savings Movement may think, the survival of the present voluntary savings movement in another guise and sponsored by the savings industry rather than the state. No, what is important is that there is an opportunity to help ourselves and our children to cope with the increasingly pervasive and complex financial facts of life.

Margaret Stone

Taxation: readers ask

Overseas earnings and pensions • investment income

This week's article deals with more letters from readers, this time on the topics of casual earnings, the investment income surcharge, foreign earnings and foreign pensions.

Concerning casual earnings a reader, who is in full-time employment and also writes part-time on a freelance basis, says: "You state that your article that there is a fine line between what is considered a business and that if entries are made under the Trade, Profession or Vocation section of the tax return it is easier to claim expenses." He then asks for more information on what constitutes a business and what expenses freelance writers are able to claim.

To be assessed under Schedule D—cases I and II—and hence benefit from the greater flexibility for deductible expenses—there must be a "trade," profession or vocation. What makes life difficult is that there is no statutory definition of these words.

That is not quite true, though. Section 526 (5) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act, 1970, does define a "trade," as including "every trade, manufacture, adventure or concern in the nature of a trade," but few would consider that illuminating.

One useful guideline is that the tax office will need to be satisfied that there is to be some degree of regularity about the work for it to constitute a business.

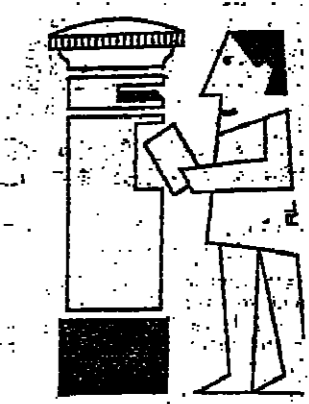
As for the expenses that can be claimed, if they are wholly and exclusively incurred for business purposes, they are deductible. Stationery, postage, travelling, meals, appropriate and telephone are a few examples.

On assessment as a writer and other office equipment, there is full deduction by way of 100 per cent capital allowances and one of the Inland Revenue's published explanatory leaflets, which are available free from the local tax office, outlines the rules (leaflet CA 1).

Although use of the home is not a cost wholly and exclusively incurred, there is a separate piece of legislation which allows a part deduction.

On the subject of the investment income surcharge, a reader writes: "My daughter (53) who was nursing during the war in the Middle East Hospital had a very serious breakdown. Before I retired 10 years ago I endeavoured to transfer sufficient capital to her so that she should be self-supporting."

For the tax year 1975-76 her income (all investment income) was £1,582, less single person's allowance £675, leaving taxable income of £907. Additional tax on investment income of £250.20 (28.5% of £907) was claimed and paid, as the Inland Revenue insisted that this was the law.



"I know Income tax equity are strange bedfellows but surely this is very unusual. What can I do about it?"

Alas, nothing. As Chaucer (1780-1832), an English clergyman, observed: "And equity are two things which God hath joined, which man has put asunder."

The rule is such that social allowances can reduce the investment income surcharge unless they are aggregated with earned income plus £1,000 for 1975-76 (currently £2,000).

When examining employment income section the tax return on April 6 referred to, the entries were necessary when there were some overseas earnings.

An employed person asked if I would explain few aspects of the 100 per cent and 25 per cent reliefs so he can apply it to his freelance overseas earnings. I am sorry to have to point out that the reliefs do not apply to a trade, profession or vocation assessed under Schedule D—the relief is available only to employees assessed under Schedule E. However, there is a great deal of confusion in the foreign tax rules and I will look at some detail in a future article.

A reader takes issue with one of the comment I made concerning foreign pension tax. "The general rule is that the foreign pension is taxable in your foreign pension if it is payable under Australian or German law for victims National Socialist persecutions 50 per cent is tax free," says they are totally exempt from the foreign tax rules and I will look at some detail in a future article.

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Vera Di Pair

How to succeed in business by trying too hard

Regular readers of this column may be under the impression that I am somewhat accident prone, and in a way they are right. More than most, I do seem to have a capacity to attract the bizarre.

Three things that happened during the last fortnight serve to underline this—such circumstances generally being prone to occur in threes. The problem was that they all occurred in my dealings with the same potential client whom I rather badly wanted to impress.

The first circumstance was a matter of only minor embarrassment and served as a warning of what was to come. It happened at my first exploratory meeting with Potential Client's right-hand man. I was somewhat nervous, understandably perhaps, because it would have been an important coup to have got the business, so while outlining my proposals I was fumbling about with a large rubber band and winding it round my fingers to relieve the tension.

Anyway, I had just got myself thoroughly snarled up in it when I strode Potential Client himself, hand outstretched in welcome. My own hand in contrast was all squiggled together with the elastic band, like some frightful anthropoid claw, so I had to exist myself while he hung about looking cross.

Not the most auspicious of starts, but the rest of the meeting passed off pretty well, I thought. So well, in fact, that it was agreed to take matters a stage further and I arranged then and there to visit his Manchester office with him in a few days' time.

However, he may have had second thoughts about the wisdom of this suggestion. A few moments later, as I was exchanging smiles and pleasantries just before leaving in an effort to make an abiding last impression, two unusual things happened inside my briefcase.

First of all the alarm clock, which I was taking to be cleaned, went off like a fire engine. Second, when I dropped the briefcase in my surprise the dictating machine was jolted into action and began declaiming a sonorous memorandum to itself. We were out of there, my magic briefcase

and I, in four and a half seconds, flat before Potential Client had time to change his mind.

Act II was set in Euston station on the morning of our trip to Manchester. I had been agreed that our rendezvous would be the spot where the escalator from the Underground emerges into the main-line station, and in order not to get any more black marks, I had arrived there 10 minutes early.

The weather was quite sunny and I was wearing dark glasses, but rain had been forecast and since we were going to Manchester I deemed it wise to take an umbrella.

I was standing at the top of the escalator aimlessly tapping my umbrella on the ground when a strange hand took my left elbow and a kind voice murmured in my ear: "Don't worry, old chap, I'll help you down."

Now I was in a quandary, because the fellow, whoever he was, clearly thought I was blind. If I shattered his illusions by admitting I was not, I would completely extinguish his warm glow of charity and

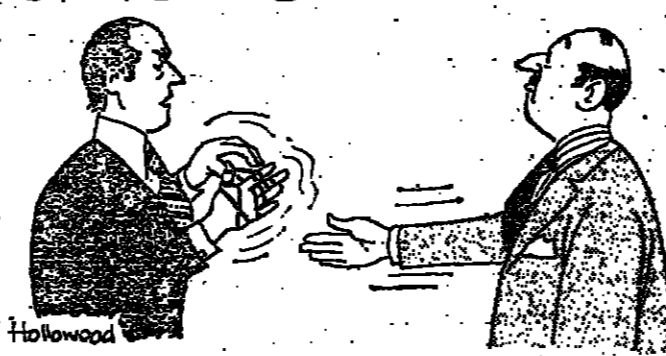
inhibit him from helping anyone else again for the rest of his life. I therefore acted out the part and let him get on with his good deed. It was a pity that all that at the moment he was guiding me halting steps on to the down escalator. Potential Client happened to be emerging on the up escalator. His face, as he caught sight of me, revealed a whole mosaic of human emotion.

Having extricated myself as best I could at the bottom and made my way to the surface, I felt it necessary during the subsequent journey to explain to Potential Client the fact that I came from a long line of eccentrics. I told him, for example, that my father sleeps with three champagne corks in his belt, wears laws in spiked running shoes and has a deaf aid that quite often picks up Radio Three.

By a remarkable coincidence, as we stood up to prepare to leave the train at Manchester the driver braked hard and Potential Client, reaching out to grab something, successfully connected with the communication cord.

I got the job all right.

Francis Kinsman



... so I had to unwind myself while he waited about for me to do so.

Back to basics: life assurance

Saving with endowment or whole life policies

Despite all the different types of life policies on the market, there are two main categories. First, there is straight cover on one's own life (or the life of somebody else, which may run for a comparatively short period, or be aimed to provide long-term protection for dependants).

This is rather like insuring your house: it burns down you collect from the insurance company. If you do not have to make a claim, there is no benefit or return of premium to you.

For a young man in good health, this type of protection is quite cheap provided it does not have to run beyond, say, his mid to late fifties. A later article will discuss the different types of policy in this category.

Life offices would not be able to charge such low premiums for that type of policy without the substantial amount of investment-type business which they write. Here, although there is life cover, basically savings-type contracts are being offered.

Policies from individual offices rejoice under a variety of different names, but there are two main types of savings-type life policy. First, there is the endowment, which runs for a pre-selected term, paying a claim at the end of the term or at prior death.

Secondly, there is the whole life policy, when a claim is payable only at death, whenever it occurs. In this case, usually premiums can cease at a specified age, although usually the sum assured will not be as high as if one agrees to pay them right to the end.

The premiums paid to most regular-premium policies (whether the "protection or investment" type) qualify for relief of income tax at half the standard rate. In the future, the system will change so that, instead of obtaining relief through the tax system, less than the actual premium will be paid to life offices; they will recover the balance in bulk, probably at monthly intervals, from the Inland Revenue.

The older life offices offer endowment and whole life policies on both non-profit and with-profit bases. In the case of non-profit policy, there is a fixed sum payable whenever the policy becomes a claim. Generally, it is considered that better value for money should be obtained by

taking a profit-sharing policy, where one's policy-shares in the profits of the office.

With profit policy holders, with mutual offices receive all the distributable profits in the form of bonuses which increase the sums assured under their policies. Proprietary offices generally distribute 90 per cent or more of their profits in this way, with only the balance going to the shareholders.

A profit-sharing policy is issued for a guaranteed sum assured—the minimum which will be paid from time to time, bonuses are declared from profits, which increase the claim value of the policy.

Although future bonuses are in no way guaranteed, most offices aim, so far as possible, never to reduce their rate of bonus. Thus, when there is a bonus increase, they hope, at least, to be able to maintain the rate for the future. In the current climate a drop in the rate of bonus would be damaging to the office in terms of future sales, which in turn would affect existing policy holders.

The bonuses declared at regular intervals are reversionary bonuses. Although they can be cashed before the policy becomes a claim, less than the full face value will be paid. A simple bonus is simply a percentage rate applied to the basic sum assured. A compound bonus, on the other hand, is calculated as a percentage rate on the basic sum assured plus bonuses already attaching to the policy. There are bonuses which, in effect, are somewhat between the simple and the compound bonus.

In addition, many offices declare a terminal bonus. This is payable when the policy becomes a claim and is intended to be a final settlement with outgoing policyholders.

If, however, a life office should experience problems, the with-profit policies act as a cushion. Future bonuses can be cut to nothing, if necessary.

Normally the claim value of a regular premium policy is free from all tax in the policyholder's hands. To surrender a policy before it becomes a claim can result in a very poor return. In some cases, it can be more profitable to sell the policy to a third party. Auctioneers are holding the addition to a percentage of the difference between the surrender

value and the price realized at auction.

Endowment policies can be useful form of collateral for the repayment of loans, assigned to the lender. Also, a related type of policy has become particularly popular for repurchase loans, although it can be argued that it is always the best method of repayment.

The profits distributed to policyholders come from a run of bonuses. First, a related high premium is charged to a non-profit policy for the same sum assured. The business is run smoothly, and the cash is not held to be directed where it can be returned the form of bonuses.

Secondly, investment profits on all classes of business are greater than those allowed for in the premium calculation. Also, a related type of policy has become particularly popular for repurchase loans, although it can be argued that it is always the best method of repayment.

John Drummo

Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUSTS: Growth and Specialist funds (progress this year and the past three years). Outlier index 1976.1; rise from January 1, 1977: +12.9. Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: +3.6%; over last three years: +36.7%.

GROWTH

M & G Recovery	5.0	105.0
Peperrell Growth M	42.2	50.8
Ldn Wsl Special Sigs	35.2	50.2
M & G Special	36.3	50.2
Hambro Smaller Cos	30.9	44.1
Antony Gibbs Growth	30.0	44.1
Academy Index	22.9	33.0
Henderson Capital	25.5	33.0
Hambros Recovery	28.9	33.0
Britannia Series Chase	26.9	33.0
Tynsall Smaller Cos	23.1	33.0
Leobro Smaller Cos	22.2	33.0
Leo Capital	18.2	33.0
Selec Capital	17.9	33.0
Capel Capital	17.3	33.0
Academy Index	16.5	33.0
New Court Small Cos	16.9	33.0
Bridge Capital	16.3	33.0
Manulife Growth	16.1	33.0
Reliance Opportunity	16.1	33.0
Arbuthnot Growth	15.0	33.0
Arbuthnot Growth	14.6	33.0
GT Capital	14.3	33.0
Britannia Growth	14.3	33.0
Arbuthnot Growth	13.8	33.0
Arbuthnot Professional	13.7	33.0
Crusoe Growth	13.3	33.0
Vanguard Growth	13.0	33.0
Kay Capital	12.9	33.0
Unicorn Growth	12.3	33.0
Peccadilly Capital	12.4	33.0

SPECIALIST

Key Energy	28.5	33.0
Britannia Property	23.5	33.0
Target Preference	17.9	33.0
Arbuthnot Com Share	17.3	33.0
Britannia Com Share	15.8	33.0
Target Investment	14.8	33.0
Lawson Raw Materials	14.0	33.0
Britannia New Issue	14.0	33.0
Practical	12.2	33.0
Academy Financial	12.1	33.0
Henderson International	12.0	33.0
Charterhouse	11.4	33.0
Abbey Investment	11.3	33.0
S & P Int	10.9	33.0
Henderson Financial	10.8	33.0
Britannia Asset	10.4	33.0
M & G Investment	10.4	33.0
M & G Commodity	10.0	33.0
Hambro Overseas	9.9	33.0
Arbuthnot Preference	9.7	33.0
Arbuthnot Growth	9.7	33.0
L & C International	9.5	33.0
Bishopsgate Int F	9.0	33.0
Henderson Far East	8.9	33.0
Britannia Asset	7.9	33.0
Hill Samuel Dollar	7.8	33.0
Alfred Hambro Pacific	6.3	33.0
S & P Equity	6.2	33.0
Hill Samuel Fin	5.9	33.0
Unicorn Financial	5.6	33.0
Stewart American	5.4	33.0
S & P Ebor Prop Sh	5.1	33.0
Ldn Wall Financial	4.3	33.0
S & P Financial	3.6	33.0
Bridge International	3.0	33.0

Midland Drayton Com
 2.9 | 10.8 || Hambro Sec of Amer | 2.3 | 48.2 |
M & G American	2.2	66.2
Hill Samuel Int	2.7	45.2
S & P Scotiab	2.0	3.1
Britannia North Amer	1.9	30.4
Gartmore American	1.5	30.4
Gartmore International	1.4	15.6
M & G Japan	1.3	28.0
Endeavour	1.0	28.0
Henderson Nat Res	0.9	10.5
M & G Far Eastern	0.9	0.4
Crescent Inter	0.4	36.0
Allied Hambro Int	0.8	15.8
Britannia Int Growth	0.2	21.1
GT US & Canada	-0.2	32.9
Lawson Gil	-0.3	17.9
S & P Japan Growth	-0.3	58.7
S & P Biotech	-0.6	20.8
Midland Drayton Int	-0.6	45.5
Arbuthnot Fin & Pro	-0.7	10.7
S & P US Growth	-0.7	34.9
Lawson American	-1.0	1.3
Target Financial	-1.0	19.6
Britannia Far East	-1.1	1.3
Allied Mds Min Com	-1.4	25.1
Ldn Wall Intercom	-1.8	29.3
Arbuthnot Capital	-2.4	3.6
Target Commodity	-2.4	3.6
National West Fin	-4.2	22.5
Charterhouse Inter	-4.9	52.8
Unicorn Worldwide	-5.3	27.1
Trident NY Yield	-5.7	40.7

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unittrusts, 30 Finsbury Square, London EC2.

A: Change since June 10, 1976 offer to bid, income reinvested. E: Change since June 1, 1974 offer to bid, income reinvested. F: Trust valued every two weeks.

Assets exceed £900 million. Over 160 branches throughout the UK.

Effective from 1st July 1977.

Provincial Building Society

Head Office: Provincial Building Society

Provincial House Bradford BD1 1NL. Telephone: 0274 33444

Effective from 1st July 1977.

Effective from 1st July 1977.

Effective from 1st July 1977.

Effective from 1st July 1977.

Effective from 1st July 1977.

tor's week.

r insurance

discount knows that, in the event of an accident in the first year of this policy, he will not be any loss of reduction in the second year's discount in the second year, which would result in an automatic increase in the premium.

Naturally, the promotional material makes a point of this aspect. On balance, however, believe it is a contract which probably is more advantageous for the insurers than for policyholders—unless one is really pessimistic about future inflation. While a fixed premium for two years, sounds attractive, the cost seems to be quite high enough.

[illegible][illegible]

up at 306p with the "A" gaining 2p to 300p. Newcomer Forward Technology, firming a penny to 98p and rights issue plans had R. Cartwright 3p at 57p.

Top-maker Dunbee Combex went another 7p lower to 293p as more profits were taken, but T. Cowie, currently making a bid for Colmore Investments, gained 4p to 37p. Going the other way, W. Watson came on offer at 82p, down 4p.

The previous day's figures continued to weaken both Tare & Lyle 7p to 214p and English China Clays 4p to 88p. But strong profit warnings and Joads' Woodhead up 15p to a year's "high" of 142p and Turner Manufacturing, the commercial gearbox maker, which rose 4p to 91p on interim profits up by more than 80 per cent.

In the property sector, Samuel benefited from a mention here and went four shares higher on new liabilities, rising another 2p to 81p.

Elsewhere in the sector, gains were confined to a penny or two. The best of the clearing banks was Barclays, np 3p to

260p, and there was a weak spot to be found in Brown Shipley which gave up 5p to 155p.

After hours, "shorts" gained one eighth or so and profit-taking pulled Callenknapp back

Fresh speculative support for
Pork Farms had the shorts
ahead at 215p. A sample
months ago, Thomas Borthwick
was regarded as the most likely
suitor, but that company's move
for Mathews Holdings may now
rule it out for the moment.
Dalgely is also moving
prices down to £2m last year,
but their strong rise is expected
this time.

still further. R. Bradside at 18p and Flexello at 41p were both lowered a couple of pence after trading statements.

Equity turnover on June 16 was £1.2m (12,384 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, BAT Dfd, BP, Shell, Samuel Properties, National Westminster, BAT Ind, Tare & Lyle, Unilever, Barclays' Bank and P & O.

Latest results

Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div total	Pay total	Year's total
0.49 (7.42)	9.9 (17.4)	2.5 (2.25)	30/8	2.5 (2.25)
0.49 (4.02)	1.73 (1.45)	1.6 (1.3)	5/8	— (2.95)
38.8 (34.7)	21.0 (16.0)	3.1 (2.35)	—	5.3 (4.22)
0.78 (6.69)	1.03 (9.5)	0.7 (0.5)	17/8	— (1.8)
0.47 (3.35)	—	0.57 (0.88)	4/10	0.97 (0.88)
0.55 (4.44)	—	0.49 (0.44)	4/10	0.48 (0.44)
2.04 (2.19)	—	1.05 (0.96)	27/7	— (2.47)
— (0.08)	—	—	—	—
0.48 (4.43)	11.59 (12.12)	1.54 (1.4)	3/10	2.32 (2.11)
2.09 (1.4)	10.1 (9.7)	0.85 (0.85)	19/9	1.4 (1.28)
0.3 (0.3)	5.4 (5.2)	—	—	—
0.5 (4.21)	2.07 (1.1)	—	—	2.1 (2.2)
0.5 (4.21)*	—	Nil (1.05)	—	— (3.35)
0.12 (0.13)	—	1.01 (0.58)	15/8	— (2.14)
0.17 (0.4)	9.9 (11.46)	0.96 (0.88)	20/7	1.15 (0.7)
1.7 (0.92)	8.3 (4.1)	1.7 (1.35)	22/7	— (3.57)
0.47 (1.9)	3.1 (4.4)	4.5 (4.4)	6/8	6.8 (6.2)
0.15 (0.19)	3.9 (3.93)	0.79 (0.75)	—	1.08 (0.99)

£m on pence per share. £100 = £1. In Business News, dividends are established gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. Profits are shown * Net. † Loss.

Fisons now come in as suitor for

Suitor for Gallenkamp

By John Brennan

A Gallenkamp's shares jumped 63p to 315p yesterday as Fisons emerged as a possible suitor. Shares of the scientific instrument group have been buoyed up by bid speculation since March when Gallenkamp first disclosed that it was in talks over a takeover. But earlier, unnamed suitor, bowed out in April. In a joint statement yesterday Gallenkamp and Fisons announced that they are having a discussion about a bid which might lead to an offer.

Barclays Merchant Bank, which is acting for Gallenkamp, confirms that this time, the

United States put up a steady performance, but at home, after getting off to a sluggish start, the United Kingdom put on a run of speed week after week, and the tide turned strongly. This was thanks in part to better volume and in part to the benefits of integrating Wrights and Allied Suppliers. The improvement was achieved despite a continuing heavy programme of disposals, which effected the volume of sales overall.

The dividend for the year is being raised from 6.5p a share to 8.15p a share, as forecast in mid-May. So the company's shares, at 150p (against the 155p offered in GO's partial bid), yield 6.25 per cent.

Prices dim VIS

Smith, said the Sears's offer was totally unacceptable "so much that I didn't even bother contacting them."

But Sears is not getting involved in the legal manoeuvring that is going on among Avis, Norton Simon and the trustee. "We haven't abandoned the thing," Mr. Salner added, "but it doesn't look very hopeful at the moment." The group did not plan to increase the price or size of its offer.

Following the court ruling in Hartford, Connecticut, this week permitting the trustee to sell the 47 per cent block of Avis, a contract was signed immediately to sell it to Norton Simon for \$22 a share, or \$82m (about £43.2m). Avis's attempt to stay the order failed in a New York court and it has filed an appeal.

serious financial problems. The announcement could not have been made if there had been any danger of "the pantomime we had before". Discussions on price are unlikely to take place for another fortnight at least, while the two companies exchange information. But Barclays points out that even at yesterday's closing price Gallenkamp stands on a lower price than the realisation of the assets that "Gallenkamp is showing faster growth."

Fisons' advisers, Morgan Grenfell, sound a note of caution about the talks. The bank feels that the two companies have over-reacted to what it insists are, at this stage, still only tentative soundings. However, both companies believe that there would be considerable commercial logic in joining Gallenkamp and Fisons's own scientific instruments division. Fisons' existing instruments side contributed £1.5m profits on a turnover of £2.5m last year, compared with Gallenkamp's £9.5m on £23.6m of sales. Meanwhile, Fisons shares eased 7p to 353p on news of the talks.

boost for Woodhead

arising from a changed method of providing for depreciation, trading profits rose from £2.34m to £5.08m. Interest charges, less investment income, rose from £39,000 to £25,000, but profits from associates fell from £155,000 to £116,000.

Pre-tax profits reached a peak of £2.93m in 1974-75, but then slumped to £1.9m in the following 12 months. The board blamed this fall on several factors, particularly the low level of demand for Woodhead's components aggravated by the destocking policy of the motor industry.

However, in the six months to September 30, 1976, pre-tax profits had climbed by 65 per cent to £1.41m, on turnover up from £17.1m to £19.2m. So the full year's figures suggest that profits in the second half were more than treble the second six months last time.

In its interim statement last December, the board reported that all the group's factories had with one exception, had returned to five-day working, but in general terms capacity had not yet been fully utilized and so Woodhead was ready to benefit from higher volumes.

s sights on is year

until well after the close of the market yesterday before announcing disastrous 18-month figures to December 31, 1976. Bishopgate, which is currently negotiating the details of a loan moratorium with its bankers, reported a £54,000 net pre-tax deficit and a new estimate of assets cutting 1975's 97p a share to just 16p. No dividend is recommended and the group gives a warning to shareholders of auditors' qualifications in its full report questioning associate companies' valuations.

STERLING INDUSTRIES

Turnover for year in March '71, £4.7m (£3.64m). Pre-tax profits, £606,000 (£435,000). Total gross payment, 1.77p (1.07p).

JENNERSON SMURFIT

Jefferson Smurfit is negotiating to buy (liquidate) Industries from

R. Cartwright up on news of 'rights'

Shares of R. Cartwright (Holdings) rose 3p to 57½p on news of a one-for-four rights issue at 40p. The board aims to raise about £274,000. The issue is underwritten by Sherwood Corporate Services, and is partly designed to end expansion by acquisition. The board of this day and window furniture group forecasts that pre-tax profits for 1977 will be £435,000 against £419,000, and the dividend 6.15p gross, against 3.72p. Dealings in the group's new shares is expected to start on June 21.

SPENCER CLARK METAL

Sales for half-year to March 31 increased from £2.34m to £2.17m and pre-tax profits from £184,000 to £122,000. However, "significant improvement" in "sec-

PERSONAL REPORTS

National

Issues

How many...
 1. How many...
 2. How many...
 3. How many...
 4. How many...
 5. How many...
 6. How many...
 7. How many...
 8. How many...
 9. How many...
 10. How many...

Commodities

Surge ahead in coffee prices

Although coffee prices dropped still further during morning trading in London yesterday, losing between £2 and £10 per tonne, near positions moved smartly ahead in the afternoon erasing previous losses.

Fresh buying developed following a New York recovery and July gained some £30 against Thursday's close to trade at £2,300 after touching a high of £2,333 earlier.

Other near positions recorded gains of £70 to £30 against Thursday's close but distant positions were neglected.

COPPER was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £770, 2500 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Gold was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £230, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Oil was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Grain was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £12, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Wool was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £18, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Textiles were quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Metals were quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Chemicals were quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Pharmaceuticals were quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Foodstuffs were quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Minerals were quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Energy was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Transportation was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Services were quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Healthcare was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Education was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Environment was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Arts and Culture was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Science and Technology was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Law and Government was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Religion and Spirituality was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Society and Community was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

History and Heritage was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Geography and Environment was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Language and Literature was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Mathematics and Science was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Engineering and Technology was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Architecture and Design was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Visual Arts and Media was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Performing Arts and Entertainment was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Music and Sound was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Dance and Performance was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Theatre and Film was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Television and Radio was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Press and Journalism was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Public Relations and Marketing was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Advertising and Promotion was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Public Affairs and Policy was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £10, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

International Relations was quiet steady. Afternoon cash was £15, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons, 1000 tons.

Wall Street

New York, June 17.—The New York stock market struggled to a generally higher close, overcoming early bearishness. Advancing issues led declines 610 to 550.

However, the Dow Jones industrial average was unchanged at 920.45 after moving uncertainly throughout the session.

Volume totalled 21,960,000 shares, down from 24,310,000 on Thursday.

Silver at the highs

New York, June 17.—COMEX SILVER futures closed at the high of \$10.00, up from \$9.95 on Thursday.

On the COMEX, silver futures were up 1/16 to \$10.00, with the July contract at \$10.00, the August at \$9.95, the September at \$9.90, the October at \$9.85, the November at \$9.80, and the December at \$9.75.

On the London market, silver was up 1/16 to £10.00, with the July contract at £10.00, the August at £9.95, the September at £9.90, the October at £9.85, the November at £9.80, and the December at £9.75.

On the Tokyo market, silver was up 1/16 to ¥1000, with the July contract at ¥1000, the August at ¥995, the September at ¥990, the October at ¥985, the November at ¥980, and the December at ¥975.

On the Hong Kong market, silver was up 1/16 to HK\$1000, with the July contract at HK\$1000, the August at HK\$995, the September at HK\$990, the October at HK\$985, the November at HK\$980, and the December at HK\$975.

On the Singapore market, silver was up 1/16 to S\$1000, with the July contract at S\$1000, the August at S\$995, the September at S\$990, the October at S\$985, the November at S\$980, and the December at S\$975.

On the Manila market, silver was up 1/16 to P\$1000, with the July contract at P\$1000, the August at P\$995, the September at P\$990, the October at P\$985, the November at P\$980, and the December at P\$975.

On the Jakarta market, silver was up 1/16 to Rp1000, with the July contract at Rp1000, the August at Rp995, the September at Rp990, the October at Rp985, the November at Rp980, and the December at Rp975.

On the Bangkok market, silver was up 1/16 to B\$1000, with the July contract at B\$1000, the August at B\$995, the September at B\$990, the October at B\$985, the November at B\$980, and the December at B\$975.

On the Colombo market, silver was up 1/16 to L\$1000, with the July contract at L\$1000, the August at L\$995, the September at L\$990, the October at L\$985, the November at L\$980, and the December at L\$975.

On the Ceylon market, silver was up 1/16 to C\$1000, with the July contract at C\$1000, the August at C\$995, the September at C\$990, the October at C\$985, the November at C\$980, and the December at C\$975.

On the Mauritius market, silver was up 1/16 to M\$1000, with the July contract at M\$1000, the August at M\$995, the September at M\$990, the October at M\$985, the November at M\$980, and the December at M\$975.

On the Seychelles market, silver was up 1/16 to S\$1000, with the July contract at S\$1000, the August at S\$995, the September at S\$990, the October at S\$985, the November at S\$980, and the December at S\$975.

On the Zanzibar market, silver was up 1/16 to Z\$1000, with the July contract at Z\$1000, the August at Z\$995, the September at Z\$990, the October at Z\$985, the November at Z\$980, and the December at Z\$975.

On the Maldives market, silver was up 1/16 to M\$1000, with the July contract at M\$1000, the August at M\$995, the September at M\$990, the October at M\$985, the November at M\$980, and the December at M\$975.

On the Sri Lanka market, silver was up 1/16 to S\$1000, with the July contract at S\$1000, the August at S\$995, the September at S\$990, the October at S\$985, the November at S\$980, and the December at S\$975.

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Foreign Exchange

In another quiet but satisfactory day for sterling yesterday, it closed two points up against the dollar at \$1.795. The effective exchange rate rose 0.1 to 81.6.

Dealers thought the Bank of England had again acted to halt the pound's progress by raising the discount rate to 10 per cent.

Gold closed down \$0.50 at \$129.125.

Spot Position of Sterling

Markets

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

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Forward Levels

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Forward Levels

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Forward Levels

Gold

Discount market

The discount market had a quiet day yesterday and no intervention was required of the Bank of England.

During the morning, the pound was steady. The discount rate was 10 per cent.

Dealers thought the Bank of England had again acted to halt the pound's progress by raising the discount rate to 10 per cent.

Gold closed down \$0.50 at \$129.125.

Spot Position of Sterling

Markets

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

Gold

Forward Levels

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

Stock Exchange Prices

Further losses

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 13. Dealings End, June 24. § Contango Day, June 27. Settlement Day, July 1.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.



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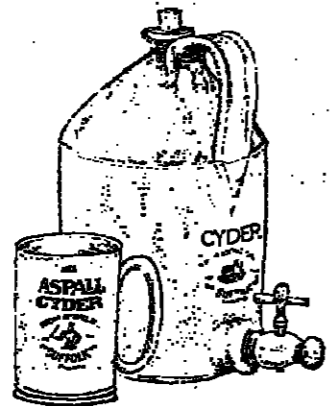
M is promised some fine food, my goodness it is. I have been with a couple of drinks, one alcoholic, man. Not starting with the receipt, one. I offer you Merrydown cider. At 14 per cent it is strong and is my favourite at the gap between Merrydown's applewine and home-made cider markets. Merrydown's vintage cider is not only strong but only very slightly sparkling or, as the French describe it better than anybody else, pétillant (assuming that cider is masculine?). It is made of cooking and dessert apples mixed, after which the pressed juice is fermented with wine yeast. I had samples sent to connoisseurs at The Times and their reports were excellent. Chill it well and drink it slowly as you would a wine, preferably in attractive glasses and you have a cheaper quaff than, at 60p the litre, you can usually buy.

Use it also as a base for a fruit cup. With lemon, orange, masses of balm and pineapple or orange mint plus a small wingless of brandy, you have something of a Pimm's-like drink cheaply. And if you have never grown the pineapple or orange mint (often called eucalyptus mint), do. They are delicious in drinks, especially if the leaves are slightly crushed; and, with applemint, their leaves grated into the salad dressing about half an hour or more before dressing the main salad adds a lovely

green taste. The leaves should be very finely shredded so that it is thickly coated with the mint, which grows madly anywhere I add potatoes and daves as well.

Then serve such mints with lots of drinks—a great addition to orange juice which goes well with the Merrydown cider too. A kind of cider fizz, but not very fizzy. Well stocked throughout the southern half of Britain, Merrydown Vintage Cider is in a number of selected stockists throughout the north but production is being stepped up to meet consumption. Merrydown is at Horem Manor, Horem, Sussex, and they have a nice shop there (not actually at the Manor but in Horem village) which sells all sorts of accessories to wine drinking.

My other discovery is a non-alcoholic cider which is almost indistinguishable from the alco-



holic draught cider, not sweet yet with elusive sweetness of apples. In fact, it is almost as dry as scrumpy and it is a really delicious drink, very chilled for preference. The apples are organically grown and no sweeteners, preservatives or other additives are among the ingredients. A bottle costs 50p the litre—there is also a medium dry at the same price but I have not tasted that. Both are still slightly pétillant on the tip of the tongue.

The nicest way to buy it is in the stone kegs, the one-gallon size complete with wooden cork and tap at £5.95, made from the original moulds by this old cider company in Suffolk. There are also matching stone mugs at £1.45. I should have mentioned that, having bought the stone keg, you will have to buy enough cider to fill it at extra cost—but it looks great.

Aspell of Suffolk is the maker and their address is simply Aspell Cider (spelt in the traditional way with a "y") Aspell Hall, Suffolk.

You can also buy it at Jackson's of Piccadilly to my knowledge—telephone 01-493 1033 for packing and delivery charges, or visit the shops at 171/172 Piccadilly, London, W1; at the corner of Sloane Street and Basil Street, London SW1; and at Halsey and Co, Market Place, Hitchin, Herts. Jackson's despatch almost anything to almost anywhere and their summer food, wine and hamper list is 30p for personal callers or 40p by post from the Piccadilly address.

Glass engraving is the subject of a Jubilee exhibition currently drawing the crowds at Sanderson's fabric, wallpaper and paint emporium, 52 Berners Street, London W1. Among the

exhibits are pieces loaned by the Queen Mother, Princess Anne and the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. There are also many new pieces by members of the Guild who engrave

glass with anything from steel point or copper wheel to diamond points as of old. Many of the exhibits are for sale and commissions can be given to favourite engraving artists.

Weekend

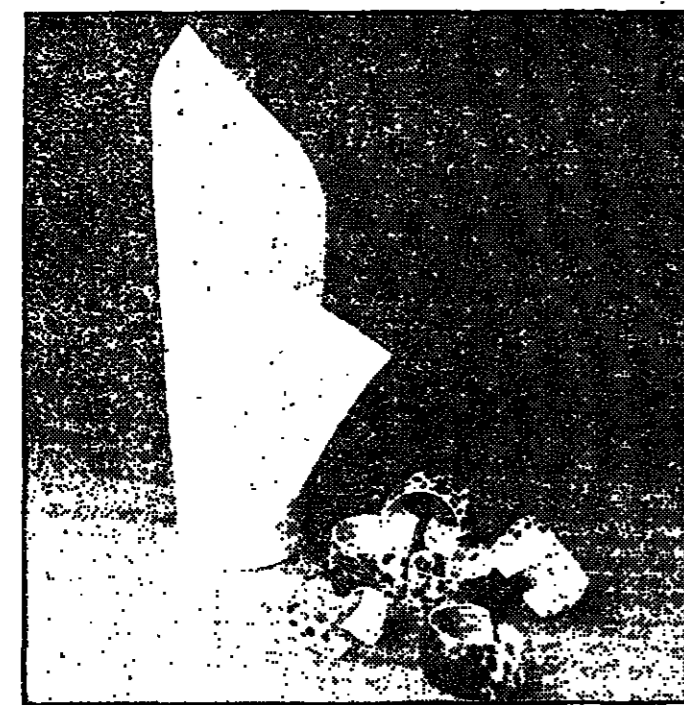


Sheila Black

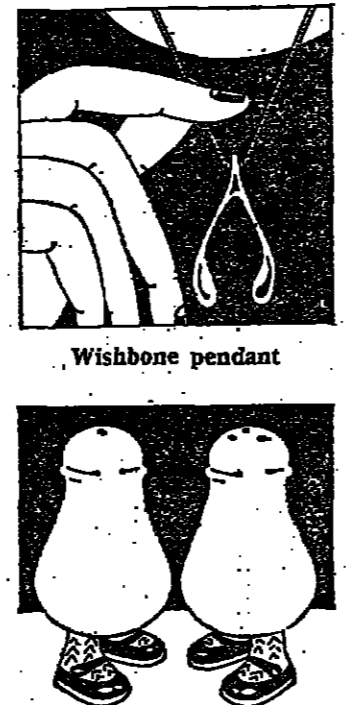
I still love dolls as does my daughter—my granddaughter needs to grow a bit more to get back to loving dolls. Mostly, I love Victorian dolls but they now cost hundreds of pounds. The Windermere and Bowness Dollmaking Company sells components for dolls designed and made by one Victoria Church and there is a big demand for them here and in America. Prices are from around £10 to not a great deal more, depending on how dressed or undressed you want your final doll to be. You can buy the kits separately and design your own clothes.

You buy the pottery heads, arms and booted legs but you make your own stuffed cotton or linen body from the pattern provided. There are boy and girl dolls and you can have wax-faced dolls, dolls with wigs, dolls with painted hair and so on. A basic Victoria Church pottery doll kit is £8.50 but the postage is 90p. You can add natural hair wigs to these but they have painted heads. Then there are kits at around £10, £14, and so on up to £35.

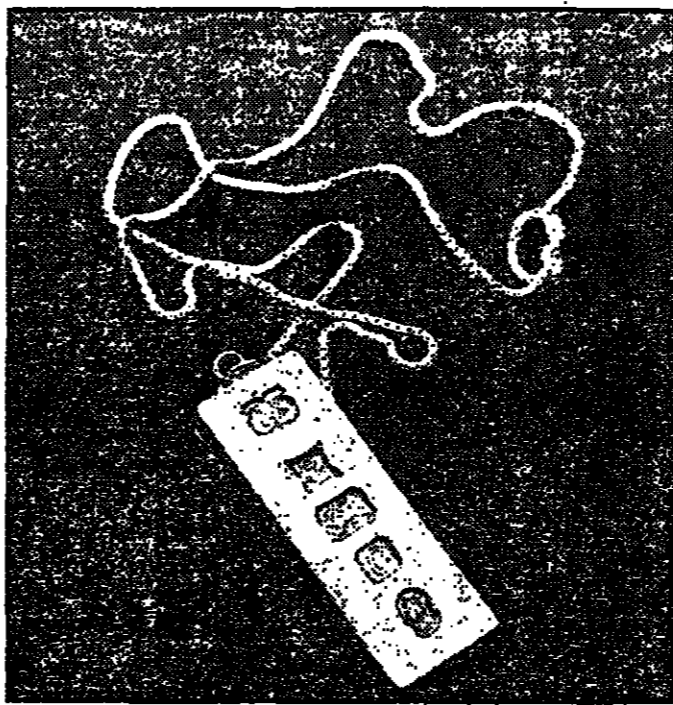
Patterns for their clothes are 65p and 85p including postage. And the photograph gives you some idea of how they can look when you have finished. Or, of course, you can ring up for quotations of finished dolls like these. The girl is daintily gowned with frilly knickers and petticoat, topped by a blue satin poult dress trimmed with black lace and a hat to match. The boy is in bottle green velvet with matching cap and both are endearing creatures about 15 inches tall. What a nice idea for a Christmas present for someone really special and now would be the time to start. Get an illustrated leaflet of heads and prices from The Windermere and Bowness Dollmaking Company, Victoria Street, Windermere, Cumbria LA23 1AB.



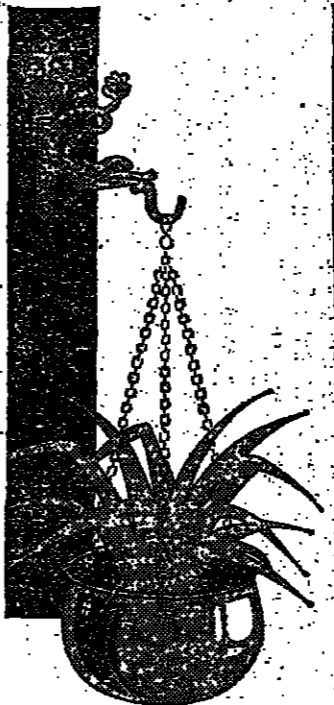
Ceramic bouquet vase and cowrie shell napkin rings



Walking cruet set



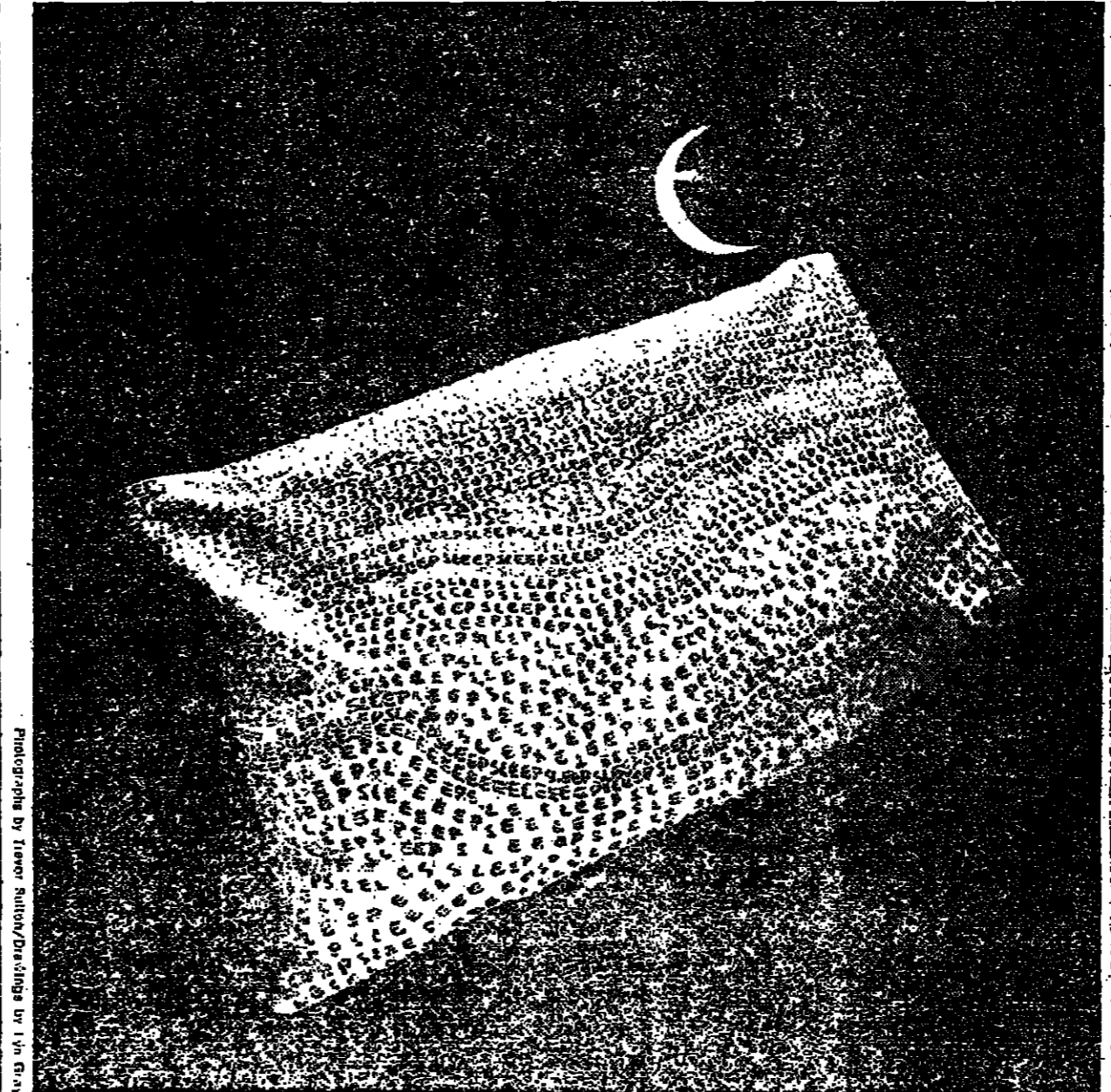
Jubilee pendant



Brass hanging planter



'Dry' towel



'Sleep' pillowcase

I know that hundreds of you were delighted with the Christmas Ideas book of mail order gifts and things last Christmas.

The Summer Ideas book extends itself. It features lovely soft cotton sheets found in Alabama, and ordered immediately for the book on a basis which ensured that none reach the country for other stockists so that they are exclusive to Summer Ideas customers. Honey, coloured, with the word "sleep" printed all over them but to create different patterns, they effectively become honey, brown and black, very soft to see but of a positive pattern. Sometimes the letters

are close together, sometimes far apart to create a variation of design and line. A wonderful idea and certainly enough to enthrall any guest and make him or her sleep in peace. The single bed size is averagely priced for such originality, at £12.95 the pair including postage and packing. Double bed size are £19.95 and king-size £25.50 the pair. Pillowcases are £4.50 the pair.

For the bathroom, buy a "dry" towel, a rough finish towel with the word "dry" in black and two shades of brown on a honey ground. From £1.75 for the face flannel to £7.95 for the bath towel or £13.95 for the kingsize beach or bath sheet.

There are so many fun things,

pretty things, or things to cover from Summer Ideas that I found it difficult to choose the few we show here. The wishbone pendant is original and pretty at £9.50 in silver with a silver chain or, to special order, at £36 in nine-carat gold. Cowrie shells cut into necklaces, left in pretty natural state without trimmed or polished edges but with a shiny surface, look different and make conversation pieces (£3.95 for six). A ceramic bouquet vase, beside them in the photograph, is another good idea since it is shaped like the paper sheath in which florists wrap their flowers (£6.95). A brass hanging planter, rather traditional in design with an ornate hook, is £6.50 (5in diameter for little plants). It would

look lovely with grasses and herbs. The simple but bold Jubilee pendant is one of a goodly range of pendants which include an intriguing question mark in silver, complete with silver chain, for £10.95; a "Key of Life" pendant which is an unusual, modern, sculptured cross, also in silver, at £9.95; a pair of discs in silver, with chain, at £10.95; and a collection of several which include a silver but coloured spider's web, a shell heart with silver trim, a maple leaf, a silver locket and an ivory claw (prices between £3 and £6).

Necklaces, bracelets, calculators, household items both practical and pretty, fondue set, holiday gear and accessories, barbecue equipment, pens, scissors and their now-famous "Dirty Work" suits which are overalls of wear-and-water-resistant paper

covered with polyethylene fibre than can be used again and again, though partly disposable (£2.95). Throw in a walking cruet set at £6.75; gold-plated scissors at £2.35 the set; five different sizes, some rings, a digital thermometer, plants, pens, bag, pictures, pine bark furniture, a simple dinner service, kitchen gadgets and you have what they justifiably call a kaleidoscope of new ideas.

Summer and Christmas Ideas mail order booklets are a division of some companies jointly owned and run by W. H. Smith and the American Doubleday Doran, and every price includes postage and packing. Use Access or Barclaycard and you can phone your order through to Swindon. Get the booklet from Book Club Associates, PO Box 19, Swindon SN1 5AX, Swindon 2622.

Twenty-five years ago, Miss (Mrs) MBE, took a crippled girl into her home and taught her to hand-print fabrics in the way, Miss Brown had learnt to do while working in India as an orthopaedist because she was artistic as well as scientifically trained.

From that one girl, Miss Brown developed a workshop which now employs 60 disabled people hand-printing on jute, velvet (to order only), and cottons. The workshop is surrounded by its own village "green" or the edge of which are comfortable little cottages for the workpeople and the Yateley Industries for the Disabled has become a thriving limited company, selling its wares to shops and stores as well as to mail order projects such as are run by Oxfam. Something like 4,000 designs in about 40 colours, all washable and colourfast, are printed there. I have an unusual and practical gardening apron but there are all sorts of fashion and sporting accessories for men, women and children.

If you live near Yateley, in Hampshire, do go to see the village within a village during normal working hours because visitors are very welcome. If not, try to visit an exhibition—and sale-of Yateley's work at Living Art, a little shop tucked away in a charming backwater off the main Earls Court Road, at 25 Kenway Road, London, SW5.

This little shop, selling mainly handcrafted work and full of original gifts, is run by a young couple and their toddler, Peter, who grew up in the shop in his playpen and is always

with them. John Harris, up a good merchant by job to start the shop with a potter and rather ve craftswoman, and has regretted it. They vi rebuilt a derelict cottage, a ruin, into their sold everything about 15 per cent cheaper than shops in chic areas and done very well indeed, happy to say, because it deserves it. Their holiday buying trips, visiting people all over Britain and what they like customers also seem to l

The shop is small but are tremendously enterprising with exhibitions of book paintings, and so forth Yateley hand-blocked prints, and I have ordered a set of for my daughter's decor her initial entwined with her husband. Pottery is and there is some bas There are really so artistic boys, strong and children to kick or to s. They have pressed flowers, mats, little things in part, adorable purses of all and sizes and a host o that you would not belie it never looks cramped, real oasis so near th often dirty, always Earls Court Road, in street almost opposite station.

Hymosa skin care products are pretty well-known in health food shops and some selective and selected chemists around the country. Their products, though fragrant and pleasant to use, contain no harsh perfumes or other additives but are made from natural herbs to soothe the skin.

They recently introduced a bath range, including a lovely soap which keeps its scent wonderfully; talcum powder; dusting powder; tonic spa bath salts; and a shampoo and bath essence which look and smell alike and which both contain rosemary, birch, cofeet, sitting nettle, clover, horsetail, mullein and sage, which should be enough herbs for anyone. The bath essence, for example, costs about 70p for the 240 cc size; a Black Beauty perfume (half-ounce) is about £1.39; a small bottle (25 cc) of skin freshener is 35p; and a moisturising lotion in the same size is much the same price. There is a Vitamin E cream, at 39p for the 25 cc size or £1.21 for the large 100 cc jar. You will find them fresh and a pleasure to use.

The company that them, New Era Lab, also sells a number of chemical remedies for skin ailments which are clearing minor skin and even to help colds. Other irritations by these remedies: migraine, backache, neuritis and general. I have seen the but have not had any as yet and can guarantee here, extra friend is convinced they have tablets to work on her and is now their correctives for skin to health. The lines are superbly with pretty herb dries the packs. Their case you find no st you, is 39p. Wales Pa London W3 6XH. members of the Manufacturers Associ their remedies are frcriptions because the of harmful ingredien

Some years ago I saw my first lightstick. Or, rather, I saw literally hundreds of them dropped into and floating near the top of a large swimming pool at a rather expensive party. We swam among the glowing, bobbing-green sticks and it was both eerie and romantic.

I wrote about them in The Times and then rather lost track of them. Now they have reappeared again, called the Lightstick and made in the Cyalume range. They are being sold for perfectly sane and serious use, like hanging by the fire, but so that, when the whole house is in darkness, you have an emergency light; or for camping, fishing and other lightless pursuits—keep one in the car boot in case you have to tramp over a lonely moor for help or petrol. Useful, too, as markers or signals. But, apart from emergency, practical use; they do look pretty at parties.

They do not exactly place. They give a green glow which is bright for about three hours, then fades, together about six hours. Each light is within a glass tube in a ring on one end, is encased in light. To use, unwrap the glass stick and, little, then hang. The not-safer but will crack and the R begins. It is perfect as I said, can last for late parties, it is said which, I m it is not cheap. A pack of 25 but that inck and VAT from Gull Order, Sutton Indu Street, Allied Hot Sret, Leatherhead,

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